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NEW GERMAN WEDGE DRIVEN INTO LINES AROUND STALINGRAD

Soviet Forces Compelled to Retreat to New Defense Positions

NIGHT AND DAY BOMBING

City and Neighborhood Is Turned Into a Huge Sea Of Fire

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, August 30.—The relentless German attack on Stalingrad seemed to have reached its highest peak yesterday, said the N.B.C. Broadcasting Station from New York, quoting a United Press report from Moscow.

The German rush on Stalingrad has become animated and desperate battles are being fought in all sectors. The Germans are finding weak points in the Soviet defense line and wedging deep into the enemy area.

According to the announcement made by the Soviet Information Bureau yesterday, German units have already succeeded in driving a wedge into the central sector of the Stalingrad defense line and consequently, the Soviet forces in that section were compelled to retreat to a new position.

Meanwhile, the German air units are also active in cooperating with the land forces, and have bombed Stalingrad and its neighborhood day and night, turning the city into a huge sea of fire.

Soviet Defense Pierced

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 30.—The German High Command announced today as follows:

1. German and Rumanian forces are hotly chasing after the retreating Soviet units in the area south of the lower stream of the Kuban River.

2. In the Stalingrad area, German troops succeeded in breaking through the strong Soviet defense line at several points, and entered the Soviet defense area.

Combined Advance

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—With the support of strong Luftwaffe formations, German infantry and mobile divisions yesterday pierced additional fortified positions along the Stalingrad defense line, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, to the south of the lower Kuban River, combined German and Rumanian troops continued their steady advance over difficult terrain and against strong enemy resistance.

To the southwest of Kaluga, intense Soviet infantry and tank attacks successfully were repulsed yesterday and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

Soviet attempts during the past month to pierce German lines in the Rinov sector have failed despite the use of great masses of troops and tanks, equal to the strength of four or five armies.

Since July 30, the announcement said, 1,572 Soviet tanks were destroyed in the Rzhev sector alone by land forces, anti-aircraft batteries and the Luftwaffe.

In air combat, during the same period, a total of 547 Soviet airplanes were either shot down or destroyed over the same sector.

Soviet Attack Weakening

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—Following heavy casualties and losses suffered during the abortive attacks of August 28, the Soviet mass raids yesterday, despite the fact that strong re-enforced forces participated, showed lack of determination and power and was carried out in a very unmethodical manner, the High Command announced today in commenting on the offensive now under way southwest of Kaluga.

The second mass attack within two days was again repulsed and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

Municipal Hall Destroyed

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—The German air force has been constantly bombing important sections of Stalingrad during the last few days, and already several hundreds of high explosive bombs were dropped in the central section of the city. The Municipal Hall was demolished at once. All big avenues in the city are thoroughly damag-

(Continued on Page 2)

Vichy Protests R.A.F. Killing of 26 Persons In French Locomotive

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—A stiff representation protesting the British Air Force's attacks on French trains was made on Saturday by the Vichy Government against the British Government, through Francois Pietri, the French Ambassador to Madrid, a Vichy dispatch reaching here today disclosed. British planes swept a French train with machine-gun fire on Friday night at a point 16 kilometers from Blois, about 40 miles southwest of Orleans. In this raid, it is understood, 26 passengers were killed, and 56 wounded. The representation asserted that during the period beginning May 1 and ending August 26, 17 French railroad officials had been killed, and 58 had been wounded, by the indiscriminate attacks by the Royal Air Force.

AMERICA'S EFFORTS FOR OFFENSIVE FAIL

Due to Shortage of Raw Materials and Labor—Cannot Be Alleviated

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—As September 1 marks the third anniversary of the commencement of the Polish campaign launched by Germany by way of casting off the yoke of the 20-year old Versailles Treaty, the Domei office in Berlin decided to hold a round-table conference today with a view to clarify the trend of public opinion prevailing in Stockholm, Lisbon, Rome, Zurich and Istanbul as well as Berlin on the war situation.

Their discussions which were conducted over telephone are in substance as follows:

BERLIN: First of all, the objective of the American-British operations will be re-considered. All indications point to the fact that the United States and Britain are attempting to recover the lost territories of the Allies as a means of defeating the Axis Powers.

For this purpose, the United States is endeavoring to have the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime continue their resisting operations until both the United States and Britain succeed in effecting a large-scale increase in armament and production of war supplies. At the same time, the Allies are trying to obstruct the establishment of a connection between Europe and Asia by assisting the Soviet Union in its defensive operations against Germany and strengthening the defense of Africa.

When the United States succeeds in effecting a large-scale increase in armament and production of war supplies, it will probably attempt to secure strategic bases in Africa, Australia and West Asia for the American forces. It is clear that the Allies mean to launch an extensive counter-offensive against the Axis Powers.

No Allied Move Seen

LISBON:—Early this year, it appeared to be the intention of the Allies to make decisive operations before the advent of 1943. The marvelous victory of the German forces over the Soviet defending troops, the remarkable advance of the German forces under the command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Africa, however, have combined to make it impossible for the Allies to launch any large-scale offensive. It is the consensus of opinion among observers in Lisbon that the Allies will not be able to take a significant military move, if any, before the end of this year.

That British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has recently visited Moscow is generally taken to reflect such a change in the attitude of the Allies. In order to have the Soviet Union continue its resistance against Germany, the United States and Britain cannot avoid to extend a certain amount of assistance.

In this connection, it is believed that the American and British authorities have decided to maintain the Caucasus-Iranian route on the one hand, and prevent the realization of an Axis route by way of the Persian Gulf.

STOCKHOLM: British sources persist in giving out information to the effect that the war situation will reach a climax within this year. It is considered here that this British publicity refers to the success or failure of the Axis Powers in securing the European section of Russia and establishing a

(Continued on Page 2)

THREAT OF ATTACK BY GERMAN FORCES TERRIFIES BRITONS

Frantic Preparations Made to Counter Expected Autumn Offensive

OFFICIALS ISSUE WARNING

Reich Thought Likely to Transfer Planes From Soviet Front for Raids

(By Arrangement With the Asahi)

ZURICH, August 29.—The British authorities are nervously dreading a big-scale German attack on Great Britain in the coming autumn, and are urging the people to equip themselves as quickly as possible by way of protection against air raids, according to a report by a Swiss correspondent at London.

The authorities have also adopted a plan mobilizing women and foreign residents for organizing them into air-raid defense corps by three months' training.

Simultaneously all British newspapers are also warning the public against the coming German raids. The Daily Express said:

"Germany will soon transfer a large number of bombers from the Soviet Front to the Western Front, as the Soviet-German battle will shortly lose its importance. Then Germany will concentrate itself in the raiding of Great Britain, trying to destroy the British air defense positions and also the bases of British forces in England. Today, Britain is the best equipped in air defense, but the sections which are perfectly defended against day and night air raids constitute only 10 to 15 per cent of the entire localities. We have to strengthen our air raid defense facilities."

May Use 1,000 Planes

The paper also pointed out that Germany would attempt to raid Britain with 1,000 planes.

The Times also discussed the possibility of a large-scale British air raid on Germany and said:

"One thousand planes cannot be made so easily as some people think, and the British people should not think that we can frequently raid Germany with 1,000 planes. Such a large-scale raid depends on the distance from the base to the objective and also on the rate of loss. Technically, it is extremely difficult."

Meanwhile, neutral observers think that in the coming autumn, there would develop great air raids between Britain and Germany, and that possibility is now the source of serious worry for Britain.

Britain Expects Night Raid

Domei

ZURICH, August 29.—Britons are preparing for another Battle of Britain "and this time at night," following the realization that the Luftwaffe will not let repeated Anglo-American bombings of German population centers go unchallenged, according to the Zuricher Zeitung's London correspondent.

Women between the ages of 20 and 45 have been compulsorily mobilized as firewatchers, while resident aliens have also been compelled to take part in passive defense.

Meanwhile, the Daily Express, foreseeing a lull in the operations on the Eastern Front, declares that the lull might be utilized by the Luftwaffe to swing its might westward.

The Daily Express further expects attacks to be highly concentrated, coming at short intervals, in order to destroy British defensive power.

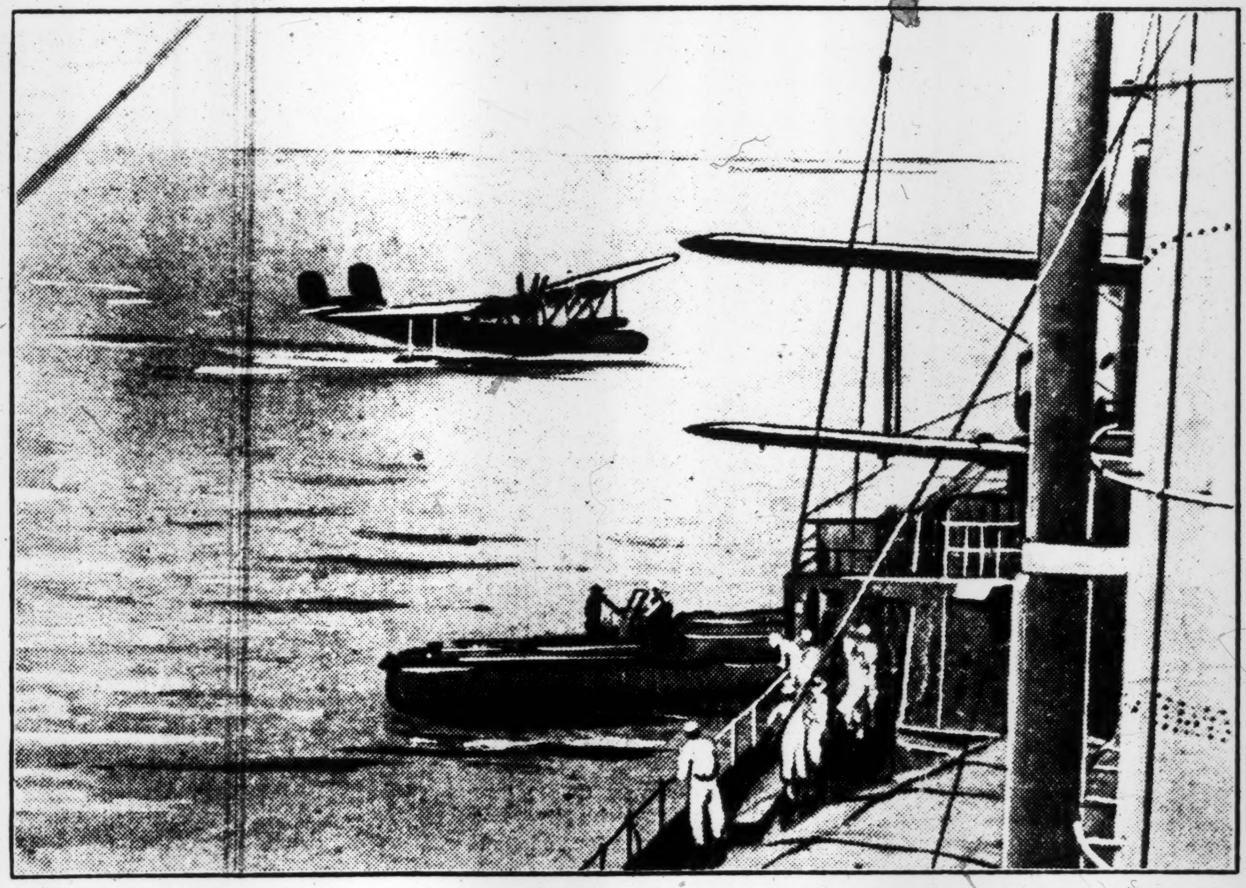
The paper warned against optimism, stating that 10 per cent losses inflicted upon night raiders will be an honorable record. Continuing, the journal expresses the opinion that the Luftwaffe will seek out and destroy Anglo-American bomber bases possibly through the use of an immense number of bombers nightly.

Moreover, it declared that the vicinity of airdromes will be most heavily pounded, and warned the people to be prepared to face severe damages.

Brett in Washington

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Lieutenant-General George Brett, Chief of the Army Air Corps of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, arrived today in Washington to confer with military authorities there, according to a Washington dispatch received here.



GUARDIANS OF GREATER EAST ASIA SEA

Units of the Imperial Japanese Navy at a certain base. Photo taken by Cameraman Isoyama of the Navy Press Corps. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BRITISH PROPAGANDA FAILURE IN RANGOON

Purported R.A.F. Raid on City Non-Existent as Citizens Enjoyed Free Day

Another British version of news concoction was clearly demonstrated last Saturday to the inhabitants of Rangoon when a report was received that the British authorities had announced: "The Royal Air Force on Thursday effected a large-scale raid on Rangoon." Domei reported.

On that day, the report explained, the sky over Rangoon was clear of the rain clouds which so far had prevailed over the town. Many of the citizens turned out to enjoy the team game staged at the Dobama stadium by the Naval Club members and their opponent team. The grandstand at the stadium, said to hold 30,000 spectators, was filled to capacity, the news agency revealed, adding, "The night of the same day had a full moon which the people viewed without being molested in any way."

The latest appearance of enemy airplanes, the report further added, took place last Monday when an enemy scout-plane was sighted over Rangoon and Myitkyina, which however, flew back immediately.

Chief Nasu of the Information Section of the Administrative Department of the Japanese Forces in Burma, meeting the press on this connection last Saturday, said:

"Such falsified news only serves to reveal the true nature of British propaganda. As it concerned Rangoon, the people, knowing what actually happened, could clearly see the unreliableness of the British report. Any similar move will do nothing but bring disgrace upon the enemy country."

INDONESIANS ARE DESIROUS TO COOPERATE WITH JAPAN

Are Deeply Attached, Obedient —Japanese Language Popular

"It is touching to see the Indonesians, who are deeply attached to us and are obedient, desirous to cooperate with us," said Eiji Yoshikawa, noted writer, who returned here by air August 29 from the Southern Regions, the Asahi reported today, states Domei.

Japanese culture has greatly influenced the native inhabitants in the Southern Regions, and it is amazing to see the Japanese language becoming so popular among them, the writer revealed.

This is indicative of the fact that the native inhabitants welcome Japanese administration. It is, however, unreasonable to impart profound Japanese culture to them expeditionally, Mr. Yoshikawa pointed out.

Named to Bangkok Post

The War Ministry on Saturday announced the appointment of Colonel Shoichi Ikeda as assistant military attache of the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok, says Domei. He is to succeed Major Jiro Shiragai.

Indians Set Up Underground Radio To Forestall British Suppression

New Strategy Seen Success as Uprising Spreads Like Prairie Fire—Britain's Confidence to Placate Princes Tottering

As a means of coping with Britain's ruthless suppression of the Indian independence movement, a new strategy was successfully adopted by the Indian National Congress Party leaders when they commenced to issue instructions to their compatriots on Friday night through their underground broadcasting station at an undisclosed locality, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning from Bangkok.

According to the Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch, through the secret broadcasting station which started broadcasting from Friday night, the Congress Party's firm and grim **determination to fight it out against** Britain was expressed in the name of Mahatma Gandhi on Sunday as follows:

"In defiance of Britain's suppressive measures, the National Congress Party has succeeded in establishing a secret broadcasting station. Therefore, we are now in a position to establish liaison with the Indian masses in our fight against Britain.

"Our broadcasts extend all over India and we are now able to convey to you the direct instructions issued by Mahatma Gandhi.

"Our fight against Britain is spreading like a prairie fire in such provinces as Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Orissa and the United and Central Provinces. Furthermore, disturbances are breaking out in the Indian state of Baroda and others.

"Much is expected by us of the rise of the agrarian populace against Britain. Don't sell to the Britishers even a grain of rice that you have cultivated. This is our earnest request to you agrarian people.

Make Stirring Request

"Both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nerhu are in high spirits. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, we of the National Congress Party, now continuing our desperate fight underground against Britain declare: 'All Indians, hold out against British suppression to gain the final victory which we have longed for the past 200 years.'"

Contrary to the British authorities' optimistic announcement, the struggle between Britain and India is assuming serious proportions. On Saturday, the disturbance finally spread to Madras, southern part of India from the northeastern part which hitherto was the center of disturbance, it was disclosed by another Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Bangkok.

In the Province of Madras, the dispatch says, more than 300 Indians on Saturday, burned down two railway stations, the central post office and other public institutions.

The Indians clashed with the British troops detailed to suppress them, resulting in the arrest of some 100 Indians, adds the dispatch continuing that the development of the uprising is worthy of attention in view of the fact that Mysore, an important military base and the seat of the munitions industry, is located in the neighborhood.

An indication of disturbance is also witnessed on the Island of Ceylon, reports the same journal. According to its dispatch from Bangkok, influenced by the spread of the disturbance to Madras opposite to the island, students and workers are agitated, and the British authorities are keeping strict watch on them.

In view of the ever-mounting tense situation on the island, the British authorities are guarding strategic points such as Trincomalli, Colombo and others with the African troops transferred from Aden, adds the dispatch.

Britain Hit Again

The spread of disturbance on Saturday to Ramnad in the Province of Madras is yet another serious blow to Britain because of the fact that Prince Andhra of that State is a supporter of the Indian National Congress Party, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi Shanghai dispatch dated Sunday.

According to the announcement made by the Provincial Government of Madras on Sunday concerning the outbreak of the anti-British movement there, the dispatch reports, the National Congress Party Committee in the province, prior to the passing of the resolution of the Working Committee of the National Congress Party, decided upon its own policy for fighting Britain and in accordance with the decision issued instructions to the people of Andhra State.

Of the 600 princes of Indian states, most of whom are claimed by Britain to be pro-British, the prince of Andhra state is the most progressive and is decidedly pro-Party, and because of this fact the British authorities keep strict watch on his movements, says the report.

Worthy of attention will be the British authorities' measures taken against the prince who is supporting the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party, states the dispatch, in view of the repercussion of the prince's attitude among the other Indian states. At any rate, with the rise of the prince against British influence, Britain's confidence in placating state princes is tottering, concludes the dispatch.

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS CITED

Lieut.-Commander Hirobe, Lieut. Otobe Died in Action in South

The names of the two naval officers who sacrificed their lives in the Southern Regions were announced by the Navy Ministry on Monday, reports Domei. They are:

Lieutenant-Commander Sansei Hirobe who was killed on May 16 in the Southwestern Pacific area. A native of Mie Prefecture, he graduated from the Naval Academy in 1932. Surviving him are his wife residing in Setagaya, Tokyo and his mother in Mie Prefecture.

Lieutenant Yuji Otobe who died on July 6 in the South Seas operations. Lieutenant Otobe was a native of Tokyo and a 1940 graduate of the Naval Academy. He is survived by his father now residing in Koenji, Suginami-ku.

ENRAGED INDIAN PATRIOTS DISRUPT COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH CALCUTTA AREA

514 British Aircraft Shot Down by Reich In One Month Period

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—Five hundred and fourteen British aircraft were downed by German fighters as well as anti-aircraft batteries during the period from the beginning of August up to yesterday, the German News Agency disclosed today. The majority of the aircraft are reported to have been bagged over Western Europe, the occupied territories and Germany Proper.

AXIS UNITS IN EGYPT FOIL BRITISH THRUST

Abortive Attempt Made in South, Central Sectors By Reinforcements

Domei

ROME, August 29.—An enemy attempt to break through the central sector of the Egyptian front yesterday was frustrated by the Axis forces, although the enemy rushed strong reinforcements to the frontline by motorized vehicles, the High Command announced today, adding that a number of enemy vehicles were set ablaze.

A similar attempt in the Southern sector in which panzer units were used was also repulsed.

Three British warplanes were reported to have been brought down by anti-aircraft guns and two others in aerial combats when the Royal Air Force planes attempted to raid Axis forward positions.

Axis bombers, which rained high explosives on Malta, shot down one Spitfire, and bagged three more which attempted an attack on an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, it is reported an Italian torpedo-boat flotilla sank a 1,300-ton Soviet gunboat on Lake Ladoga.

MODEL OF 'BULLET TRAIN' WILL UNDERGO FINAL TEST

Experiment to Ascertain Wind Pressure at High Speed Set

With the plans for the "bullet train," which will be run from Tokyo to Shimonoseki around 1952 steadily under way, a model of the train will be tested in the wind tunnel of the Tokyo Imperial University to ascertain the wind pressure, the Asahi states.

The Investigation Bureau of the Railways Ministry has steadily been studying the construction of the streamlined train which will be operated on a broad-gauge track from the capital to Shimonoseki at a speed of more than 150 kilometers an hour and has recently succeeded in mapping out a preparatory plan.

To make the final experiment, the same bureau will test the model train in the large wind tunnel in the Aeronautical Laboratory of the Tokyo Imperial University.

The experiment will be carried out to examine the wind pressure on a train which runs at a speed of 200 kilometers an hour in anticipation of the future development of the railway traffic on the Government Railways.

SHIGEMITSU VISITS HATA

Ambassador to Nanking Expresses Congratulations

Domei

NANKING, August 29.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, at 7 p.m. today called on General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, at the latter's official residence.

In the course of the interview, the Ambassador expressed gratitude over the Japanese officers and men in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign, and conveyed his congratulations on the remarkable war results achieved by the Japanese fighting services.

British Violence Against Demonstrators Continues Anew

BUT ACTION USELESS

All communication systems were suddenly stopped in Calcutta when an explosion on August 28 blew up a section of the telegraph and telephone exchange building there, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here from an undisclosed base this morning, reports Domei.

On the same day, the report stated, police were forced to fire on a crowd of rioters in Barrarkpore, about 16 miles north of Calcutta, when all attempts to disperse the mob failed.

It was also learned that the University of Calcutta is still closed.

In Madras Province, the report continued, the authorities have been compelled to mobilize not only all the police but troops as well in a vain attempt to stop acts of sabotage, which include tearing down telephone and telegraph wires, destroying factory equipment in British managed and owned plants as well as burning police stations and Government buildings.

More Indians Killed

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—British violence against Indian demonstrators continued anew after a lull of several days when six persons were killed and 38 were injured as police fired on rioting crowds in a town in the Patna district in eastern India, according to a Reuters report from Bombay.

Meanwhile, in Benares, one man was killed and three others injured when a crowd of 1,000 attempted to attack police stations and railroads and were forcibly driven off by police.

Brindaban, near Lucknow in the United Provinces was the scene of similar outrages today, one Indian dying as the result of British brutality and three others being severely injured while crowds in Karachi yesterday destroyed tram cars by fire and stoned police.

As a result of the burning of the tram cars, the British authorities have made incendiarism a crime punishable by death by firing squad.

Gandhi's Movement Spreads

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign appears to be spreading underground after three weeks of demonstrations marked by disorder in the larger cities, reports United Press from New Delhi.

Underground channels for distributing a secret set of instructions to Gandhi's followers have already been complete, and orders declaring "our activities should see that the climax of the movement both in the rural and urban districts is reached four weeks from now" have been issued.

The passive resistance pamphlets instructing the leaders declared, "We will die, Great Leader, but we will also free Gandhi before he starts fasting. Long live India!!!"

Gandhi's Son Released

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, who had been arrested for alleged violation of the Indian Publication Law, has been released today on account of insufficient evidence, according to a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi received here today.

The publisher of the Hindustan Times and the editor of the Hindu Journal have also been released.

More Join Freedom Move

Four million Indians residing outside of India are ready to join the Indian independence movement, declared Rash Behari Bose, a leader of the independence movement, who had long been in exile in Japan, in the course of a press interview held on Sunday, according to an Asahi dispatch from an undisclosed place.

"With the Indian independence movement becoming more active, all the Indians residing in East Asia have come to join our camp," said Mr. Bose. "These patriotic comrades are full of determination to win independence for their mother country. Many of them come to me with the request that I employ

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICA'S EFFORTS FOR OFFENSIVE FAIL

(Continued From Page 1)

connection between the European and Asiatic continents.

If the Allies succeed in such operations, the Soviet Union will become a "war orphan on the continent", which in turn will make it impossible for the United States and Britain to secure any base on the continent. Even British sources admit that whatever armament expansion the United States may have achieved, it would not help the Allies in any way.

U.S. Seeks Air Bases

The much-propagandized preparations of the United States for an offensive seem to be centered on the securing of air bases and the construction of warships and transports. Nevertheless, even American sources admit that so far the American efforts in this direction have failed to produce the desired results.

The principal cause for this failure on the part of the United States lies in the shortage of raw materials and labor. This cause will continue to exist.

LISBON: Because the shipbuilding program of the United States has failed to meet the demand for transportation facilities, a strong outcry has been raised in that country for the construction of large transport planes as a supplement. Shortage of materials, however, will characterize such plan as it does the shipbuilding program. Accordingly, pessimism is reported to be prevailing in the United States over this question.

Meanwhile, some American leaders have voiced their opinion that large-scale air raids should be carried out against Germany with a view to reducing the German productivity, and agitating the public sentiment in that country. As a result of this advocacy, as many as 300,000 copies of a recent work, entitled "Victory Through Air Force," by Major Alexander Seversky are reported to have been sold out in the United States. England is reported to be reprinting this book. Observers in Lisbon, however, regard this publicity as being intended for home consumption in the United States.

BERLIN: So much for the Allied efforts. Now we shall turn to the achievements of the Axis Powers. The German and Italian forces have already succeeded in wiping out the British-American influences in Europe. It seems that their present efforts are aimed at strengthening the New Order in Europe for the realization of self-sufficiency, thus eliminating the British-American menace to the European Continent once and for all.

No Armistice Talks

For this purpose, Germany considers it imperative to deprive the Soviet Union of any effective fighting equipment. Germany, therefore, is expected to carry on the German-Soviet War until it can feel secure from any menace from the Soviet Union. The reports about a possible armistice between Germany and the Soviet Union are regarded in Berlin as an American-British propaganda.

In other words, it may be said that the German and Italian authorities mean to establish a connection between the European and Asiatic continents with a view to strengthening the Axis front. For this purpose, the German and Italian forces are also expected to continue their efforts to establish an Axis route by way of the Persian Gulf.

When the European-Asiatic route by way of the Soviet Union and another Axis route by way of the Persian Gulf have been established, local observers in Berlin are of the opinion that the Axis Powers will be able to hasten the completion of a New Order in Europe in parallel with a New Order in East Asia. Then the United States and Britain will be unable to do any harm on the Axis interests.

Nevertheless, observers in Berlin predict that semi-war conditions will continue to exist between the continents of Europe and America for some time after the New Order in Europe has been completed.

ROME: Italy has been playing an important role in the anti-Allies operations. While the German naval forces have been operating to destruct British shipping as well as to blockade England, the Italian Fleet has secured supremacy in the Mediterranean. Needless to say, the Axis Powers have also secured supremacy in the air over the Allies.

The Axis supremacy in the Mediterranean is especially significant when the Allied efforts to establish a second front in the Balkans are taken into consideration.

BERLIN: As regards the Allied efforts to agitate the public sentiment in Germany through air raids, it must be pointed out that the conditions now prevailing in Germany are entirely different from those which prevailed in this country during 1918. All the people in Germany and those in the German-occupied areas are highly encouraged by the great achievements of the Axis Forces.

Rich Cargo of Copra, Rice, Cotton Due in Japan Soon From Menado

Nippon Occupation of Celebes and Cooperation Of Inhabitants Cinches Possibility of Sending Treasure Ships

Treasure-laden boats from Menado, on the northernmost coast of the Celebes, which has an abundant production of copra, rice, and cotton, will soon be arriving in the ports of Japan, according to a dispatch sent by a member of the Navy Press Corps.

In the northern part of the Celebes, famous for its copious production of copra, in the Province of Minahassa where the inhabitants are said to live on the copra industry, some 50 coconut trees are grown by each individual household. Throughout the entire Netherland East Indies, there is no copra which equals in quality to that which is manufactured from the coconut. It is commonly used in the manufacture of margarine, butter, soap, gunpowder, and medicine.

Prior to the war, large amounts of copra were exported to Germany and Holland, netting a total income of some 20,000,000 guilders. With the outbreak of the second European War, which stagnated all transportation facility, the price of copra took a sudden and considerable drop, and although the Dutch government, in order to check the stagnation of the copra industry, founded a purchasing bureau to buy up the copra, the industry in Menado came to a standstill when the German forces attacked and occupied Holland.

Anticipating the Japanese occupation of the island, the Dutch inhabitants of the Celebes, destroyed by arson 11 of the copra depots and the building in which the copra purchasing bureau was located. Despite the vandalistic actions of the Dutch, within four months after their occupation of the island, the Japanese soldiers with their undaunted will and spirit constructed four depots for the storage of copra. Aside from this, two larger storehouses are at present under construction, and by the summer of next year, all depots destroyed by the enemy are expected to be rebuilt, thus keeping apace with the general reconstruction program of other occupied regions.

Grateful for the restoration of their industry to its former status, the native inhabitants are not only cooperating readily with the Japanese, but offering their sincere services to the soldiers. With all newly-built storehouses packed to their capacity with copra, the soldiers are contemplating with satisfaction the exportation of some 70,000 tons to Japan by the end of the year.

Although the dregs of copra are commonly used for fertilizer, the Japanese have recently discovered that they may be satisfactorily used as a mixture in fuel oil. Now it is used in moving the machines at the electric plant, and in the evenings, the town of the copra industry is lighted by its own copra oil.

Before the war, various cotton plantations were managed by the Japanese Army, however, the military experts began to experiment with its cultivation and growth. Proving extremely successful, with the lovely white flowers, swaying like white waves under the brilliant rays of the sun, the experiment gives fair promise of good harvest in August. Following more detailed investigation, suitable portions of the land will be allotted for the cultivation of cotton on large scale. After five years of work, it is hoped that more than several thousand piculs of cotton will be shipped to Japan Proper. By the end of October, several cotton factories and storehouses are expected to be completely constructed, while not so long after, the northern part of the Celebes is expected to be covered with white cotton flowers.

The rice production has a bright future in the northern section of the island. Sixty experts in the agricultural field who were recently sent from Japan Proper to investigate the conditions, firmly declared that with the application of superior Japanese technique, the rice production in this section could be doubled. The natives who were amazed at the superb farming technique of the Japanese, are happily working together with the Japanese in an effort to increase the production.

The northern coast being well-suited for coast fishery, some hundred fishermen were recently sent from Japan Proper to increase the fishery products.

Sulphur mining industry being rehabilitated, vast quantities of sulphur, needed in the development of petroleum, has already been exported to the oil-fields, among which are Halikh Papon on the eastern coast of Borneo and others in the south.

Menado, which became suddenly famous with the successful landing of the Japanese Parachute Corps, is a small, tropical town located directly below the equator. Freed from Dutch exploitation, it tends to play an important role in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a major copra producing district. Blessed with the caress of a soft, ocean breeze, its rich soil abounding with natural resources, its seacoasts overflowing with aquatic resources, Menado has been truly blessed by Mother Nature.

New German Wedge Driven Into Lines Around Stalingrad

(Continued From Page 1)

ed and are filled with flame and smoke.

Armed workmen are marching through the devastated streets on their way to the firing line. The city of Stalingrad now looks same as Moscow was last autumn.

Meanwhile, the Times correspondent reported that German forces made the first charge on August 28 and succeeded in breaking through the Soviet defense line with a large group of mechanized units. Particularly in the southwestern suburbs of the city, about 200 German tanks made repeated attacks on the Soviet defense line and succeeded in driving a wedge into the central section.

Soviet forces are also desperately defending the doomed city and a gruesome battle is now being fought around Stalingrad. German tanks, guns and other arms are steadily being sent to the Stalingrad front.

Stalingrad Fate Described

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—The current battle for Stalingrad will not only determine the fate of the city itself but also the future of the Soviet Union, and, perhaps, that of the United Nations, declared Harold King, Reuters Moscow correspondent, today in a roundup of the German-Soviet War situation.

During the past month, he recalls, both combatants threw tens of divisions into the battle when a gigantic death struggle took place between the opposing armies in the inside of the great bend of the Don River. In the same period, he says, the Soviet forces engaged the German panzers in the sector surrounding Kotelnikovski to the southwest of Stalingrad, thus carrying on the battle in several regions simultaneously.

During the last few days, he continues, the scene of the battle shifted to the region northwest of Stalingrad between the Don and Volga rivers.

On August 26 and 27, he said, the battle almost reached its climax, as the German forces brought up heavy artillery and shelled the city of Stalingrad at will, and German infantry led by 100 panzers almost penetrated into the city. The German advance was only temporarily halted by the appearance of Soviet mechanized forces, and although several hundred Soviet tanks are now participating in the battle, the balance of power still rests in German hands, the correspondent says.

The current scene of the fighting which will decide the fate of the city is within the triangle formed by Kletskaya, Kotelnikovski and the besieged city.

Commenting on the Red offensive on the Moscow front, he says that the Soviet Army Headquarters itself admits that it is being carried out to divert the fury of the German attack on the Stalingrad and Caucasus front.

The German forces operating in the Caucasus regions, he says, are slowly but surely advancing along the foothills toward the Caspian Sea. While asserting that the oil wells in Baku are still in operation, the correspondent declares that the present situation is the greatest crisis faced by the Soviet Union since the start of the hostilities.

Quoting the words of an undisclosed Soviet military expert, Mr. King concludes that while the Volga remains in the hands of the Soviet forces, it is the main artery that gives life to the Soviet Union, but once it falls into German hands it will become a noose.

Counter-Offensive in Moscow Area

(By Arrangement With the Asahi)

KUIBISHEV, August 29.—The Soviet Information Bureau announced today that the Soviet forces had gained successful results in a certain measure in the operation in the Rjev and Uyazma sectors, and also that in the Rjev sector a fierce battle was developing.

The Soviet authorities are attempting to restrain the German attack in the Southern Front by opening offensive operations in the Moscow area, but the serious danger to the Northern Caucasus and Stalingrad cannot be denied.

The Soviet Information Board also announced that in the neighborhood of Mozdok, 96 kilometers northwest of Grozny, a new battle is developing, and has thus recognized the approach of the German forces to Grozny. At any rate, the defense of Stalingrad and the Grozny oil field has now become an urgent question for the Soviet High Command.

More Fightings Rage

Domei

MOSCOW, August 29.—The Soviet Information Bureau announced today that fighting last night took place at the outskirts of Rzhev and the sectors southeast at Kletskaya, northwest of Stalingrad, northeast of Kotelnikovski, South of Krasnodar, Prokladnoya and Mozdok.

New Soviet Commander Named

Domei

KUIBISHEV, August 28.—The appointment of General G. K. Dzukov, former Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet forces defending Moscow, to the post of Vice-Commissar of Defense which had been vacant since last July until his appointment on August 27, is a significant commission closely related to the reorganization of the Soviet army, necessitated by current developments in the German-Soviet War, according to well-informed circles here.

In view of the masterly tactics with which General Dzukov defended Moscow from the ferocious attacks of the German forces last December, he is considered most highly among military circles and respected by the Soviet people, and his new appointment is received with enthusiasm here.

INDIGNANT INDIANS DISCONNECT LINES

(Continued From Page 1)

them for the movement as early as possible."

Mr. Bose revealed that 4,000,000 Indians residing outside of India are ready to join the independence movement. He said this is the first time that so many Indians are united for the common cause.

"Sooner or later, our comrades will materialize the independence of India," the patriot stated. "If we drive into India, the Indian soldiers within our country are sure to muster under our banner. It is easy for them to rise against the British army, for they are now waiting for an opportunity. Indian soldier is not loyal to Britain.

"The British are intensifying the oppression on the independence movement. The more severe the pressure becomes, the more vehement becomes the hostility of the Indians against their oppressor."

Mr. Bose foretold that the cunning Britishers will use cajolery as well as oppression. He said that they may possibly open direct negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi, who, however, will surely repel the compromise.

"The British are now frantic as is evidenced by the fact that they have released the communists from prison, allowed the publication of communist newspapers and convened the Assembly. However desperately they may try to suppress the disturbances, the fiery aspiration of the Indians for independence cannot be quenched."

Another Arrest

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 28.—Des Pandu Gocha, member of the Indian Congress Party, was arrested Friday by the British authorities under the Indian Defense Regulation, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here today.

To Punish Truancy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 28.—The Municipal authorities of Bombay today issued instructions to heads of universities and other schools in the city to punish with expulsion those students who continue to stay away from schools after September 1 without sufficient reasons, according to a report reaching here today.

Meanwhile, reports from India indicate that many elements of the anti-British movement there are being driven under-ground by the harsh measures of the authorities, forcing the students to organize secret organizations for sustained resistance.

HONGKONG TO TAKE CENSUS

Ward Officers to Make House-to-House Canvass

Domei

HONGKONG, August 30.—In order to make smoother the distribution of daily necessities, the Government-General of Hongkong today issued a proclamation to conduct a large-scale census from September 4 to 18.

Ward officers will call on every home and identify each individual according to the registration to be made prior to the call.

A similar census was taken some time ago by the ward offices but not as thoroughly.

Wang Approves Commission

CPS

HANGCHOW, August 28.—President Wang Chingwei has granted approval for the establishment of a Chekiang office of the Rural Pacification Commission. Fu Shinyueh, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, will serve concurrently as director of the pacification office.

Something to Be Proud About

Smiling happily, these proud mothers with their husky offspring are seen as they were snapped by the cameraman at a recent healthy baby contest held in Tokyo.

Press Comments

Monday, August 31

ASAHI—America's Counter-Offensive and Political Background

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Be Cautious Against British Scheming

America's Counter-Offensive and Political Background

ASAHI—It is a very remarkable fact that the United States' attempt to carry out a counter-offensive against Japan has become frequent particularly of late. A series of counter-attacks attempted by the United States recently against the Aleutian Islands, twice against the Solomon Islands and further against Gilbert Island, of course, are not to be regarded as indicating a regular counter-offensive. Rather they were only of a guerilla character. In fact, every time the enemy tried to carry out an attempt, they were quite easily brought to their knees at the hands of the valorous Imperial Forces. And yet there is no room for doubt as to the fact that the enemy is making frantic efforts to regain their strength and power which is on the wane.

According to the past announcement by the American High Command, their counter-offensive—intrinsically a regular one—was intended to be carried out in 1943 or later upon completion of the preparations for the same. But the fact that they are now resorting to guerilla tactics in so close a succession, which, however, brings practically no effective results although claiming only enormous sacrifices, is probably because their interior strength in the War of Greater East Asia has become so glaringly and so miserably apparent that they can no longer afford to await the time for their prospective counter-offensive a year or two hence.

Such impatient flurry and agitation felt by the enemy to carry out a counter-offensive against Japan will afford the Imperial Forces a rare opportunity. As Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the naval press section of the Imperial Headquarters, said in a radio broadcast, any successive onslaughts that the enemy may carry out will be crushingly frustrated one after another to make them each a milestone to acquisition of final victory.

That the enemy are seized with such impatient flurry and agitation is due, of course, to various circumstances arising from the fact of their suffering successive defeats. One of those circumstances, of course, is that Australia, New Zealand and the Chiang regime have all fallen to the pitiable predicament of isolation with no hope of getting any aid, and threaten possibly to quit their camp, which America is trying coercively to prevent. Another which constitutes the most momentous problem for the United States itself is that of the question of popular sentiment in the United States toward the existing Roosevelt Administration.

As is known universally already, in the United States all of its House of Representatives members, one-third of its Senate members and the Governors of a few States including New York State are to be re-elected on October 3. Reelection of the House of Representatives, since the Lower House in the United States has no such political importance as the Lower Chamber in any other Democratic nation, is believed not necessarily to make so important an issue as in other countries. And yet the forthcoming outcome of the re-election of the Upper and Lower Houses and of the Governors of a few States, if viewed from the angle of maintenance of political power of the Roosevelt Administration, is seen to bear an important significance in the enforcement of its future policy. In the first World War Wilson lost an intermediate election and that invited the miserable situation in which the Versailles Pact was given wholesale rejection.

That the popularity of Roosevelt has been on the wane of late is discernible from the results of the Gallup vote and other investigations. It is needless to say that the greatest causes of his waning popularity is found in the defeats in the War of Greater East Asia. Both individually and also from the position of a party leader, Roosevelt has to regain his power and seek recovery of his political prestige. Herein is found the chief cause of the latest military counter-attacks and the positive diplomatic moves.

In these circumstances, we have to be prepared for repetition of persistent counter-attacks under a greater scale than heretofore. On the other hand, such repeated counter-attacks of the enemy are exactly what the Imperial Forces are desiring to have. What is needed is airtight unity both at the front lines and behind the guns for repulsing such counter-attacks.

Be Cautious Against British Scheming

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Since the anti-British resistance of the Indian masses was started, attracting the attention of the whole world, because India forms one of the key points of feeding the fighting power of Britain, already 20 days have passed by. In the meantime, the Indian struggle has become further intensified, with British oppression growing more serious than ever. As the masses have lost their leaders, Indian resistance is now being maintained through the guidance of the new underground fighters, so there is a trend of the struggle becoming a prolonged fight with signs of the disturbances getting tinged with the color of guerilla warfare.

This is an unavoidable, fighting formula because the Indians having no arms in hand, are deprived of organized leadership. In a sense, this indicates the strongly deep-rooted character of the anti-British resistance of the Indian masses. Turning of the struggle into the form of guerilla warfare and into a spasmodic nature would be what cunning Britain is wishing for. About this point all races in East Asia including the Indian people must be very cautious.

There are apparently two reasons which made Britain take the present measures of suppression so quickly. One reason is that "as a poor man is apt to become dull," as a saying goes, Britain which suffered defeat after defeat in East Asia, Europe and North Africa, has become panic-stricken due to the successful operations of the Imperial Forces in Burma, and the unexpectedly strong attitude of the Indian National Congress and may have lost all the reserve strength to scheme any further compromise with the Indians. Another reason is that viewing the ultimate Indian submission as a matter of course, Britain may have thought an initial blow, given at the very commencement, to be effective for conducting dually subsequent negotiations for arriving at a compromise.

The fact that crafty Britain was in such a hurry to imprison Mahatma Gandhi may have been due partly to the momentary dizziness of Britain resulting from the all-phase British defeat, but Britain is not such a green hand as to hasten the disposition of India simply because of such momentary dizziness. Therefore, it would be more reasonable to consider that Britain thought it wiser to suppress the masses at first, thereby causing a slackening of the anti-British movement of the Indian masses and then afterward take a strong attitude to forcibly reach a compromise, to be made on the line of the Cripps plan.

One obstacle lying in the path of arriving at such a result is the lack of faith in Britain. This lack of faith which would form the greatest hindrance is apparently planned to be obviated by the utilization of a guarantee by the United States (possibly including Chungking.)

It appears to be known already that acting on the initiative of Britain, Chungking cooperated with the United States in enthusiastically starting their maneuvering, but failed. This was shown by the movements of American Special Envoy Lauchlin Currie, Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Chief of the Staff of the Allied side in China, and Shen Shin-hwa, Chungking delegate, and by the conference of H. H. Kung, Chien Ta-chun and American Ambassador Claurence E. Gauss. Recently there were many indications pointing to the British endeavor for a compromise with the Indians, as shown by the non-starting of fasting by Mahatma Gandhi as the last means of the anti-British struggle by the denial of establishing connection with the Indian National Congress Party by the Moslem League under Mohammed Ali Jinnah, by insisting upon a separate Pakistan movement, and by the recent offer of an interview with Gandhi by Shaita Fussein, Vice-Chief of the Moslem League, and further by the proposition of holding a round-table conference not of political parties but of regional delegates as suggested by the Indian National Commissioner of the Indian Administration Council, and by the official announcement by the Indian Government that the Indian Central Council will be convoked on September 14 to discuss the Anglo-Indian questions, and by the report to cause the Indian National Defense Commissioner of the London Pacific Ocean Military Council, to proceed to India with an Anglo-Indian compromise plan.

We sincerely pray for the sake of India and the whole of East Asia that the Indian people will not miss the present opportunity of securing emancipation from the British yoke and stand firmly against the maneuverings of crafty Britain.

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JAPANESE SMASH CHUNGKING FORCES IN THIRD WAR ZONE

Object of Japanese Operations In This Area Attained, Says Press Chief

FIGHTING SPIRIT LOW

Eighth Route Army Under General Tang Subjected to Crushing Defeat

Domei

NANKING, August 29.—As the result of the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations since the middle of May, the Japanese Forces have blasted enemy units in the Third War Zone and in the outer districts and completely blasted their resisting power, thus attaining the object of Japanese operations, declared the chief of the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today.

In order to make preparations for the coming operations, necessary arrangements were made at the front since August 19. The enemy forces whose fighting spirit is declining are slow in operation and they are not launching any counter-attacks.

In the present operations large Japanese Forces blasted the enemy war zone completely. Arrangements are now being made at the front to make preparations for a future large-scale advance in the interior and for the maintenance of areas necessary for checking the activity of the enemy air forces and other purposes.

Far-Reaching Effect

The present operations lasting for three months and a half have produced a far-reaching effect on the Chungking authorities both materially and spiritually. It is undeniable that the enemy's fighting spirit has become less vigorous since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

According to officers taken prisoners, it is obvious that the enemy's resisting strength is vacillating of late and that they are pessimistic. This is indicative of the fact that there has been a marked increase in the number of officers abandoning the front.

The true state of the War of Greater East Asia was more well known in the enemy area then was expected and there has been an increase in the number of intellectuals who question the attitude taken by the Chungking authorities.

False Propaganda

The Chungking authorities are dexterous in circulating rumors that the lost areas have been recaptured from the Japanese after severe fighting. However, the rumors have produced no satisfactory result. As a consequence, faith in their reports has been impaired.

Arms captured, damages inflicted upon the enemy forces and prisoners have been great. This is indicative of the fact that the enemy's fighting power is on the wane at a greater rate.

The spokesman of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued the following statement:

"With the campaign of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China to destroy the enemy in the Third War Zone, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China early in June dispatched a small unit to an important point on the front. This small unit annihilated the enemy at various places.

Misjudges Operations

"The enemy, misjudging this action as a general offensive, continued to retreat and finally confined itself in its main position. It gathered troops from various districts and devoted itself for defense of that position. It went so far as to contemplate the abandonment of Shaokwan. Thus, the enemy had not the slightest intention of taking an offensive in the face of the Japanese attack.

"As the Japanese troops in Central China have attained their objective by completely destroying the enemy in the Third War Zone, they are now re-adjusting their battle lines in readiness for future action.

"As the enemy is in such an extremely low spirit and is not able to accept our challenge, we called back our unit we had dispatched sometime ago in order to secure more advantageous positions so we may be able to conduct a large-scale campaign at any time.

"The enemy, as usual, is airing false propaganda in an effort to give

(Continued on Page 2)

Meatless Day Ahead For American People

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 28.—President Franklin Delano Roosevelt of the United States in a press conference today revealed that plans are being made to institute a "meatless day" throughout the country in order to alleviate the strain on shipping, according to Reuters report from Washington, today. A meatless day every week will release 30 to 40 ships which are now being used to ship meat from Australia and New Zealand to the United States, the American President is reported to have said.

INVESTMENTS MADE IN MANCHOU LARGE

Total Funds Sent to Continent Since 1937 Aggregate Nearly ¥34,000,000,000

Reflecting the epochal expansion of Japanese industrial activities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, funds supplied by Japanese investors in industrial undertakings in Japan, Manchoukuo and China since the outbreak of the China Affair have attained the staggering total of ¥33,714,000,000, the Industrial Bank of Japan disclosed today.

Of the total amount of industrial funds thus supplied by Japan through corporation debentures, shares and loans (by banks and trust companies), loans by banks predominated with ¥13,217,000,000, closely followed by company shares totaling ¥12,048,000,000, while corporation debentures amounted to ¥8,449,000,000, the bank's report revealed.

Indicating that the supply of funds tended to swing upward year by year following the outbreak of the China Affair, the Industrial Bank of Japan reported that during the period of three years and six months, from July 1937, when the China Affair began, and until the close of 1940, the total amount of industrial funds supplied aggregated ¥21,714,000,000, including corporation debentures amounting to ¥4,310,000,000, company shares totaling ¥8,462,000,000 and ¥8,942,000,000 in bank loans.

In contrast, the amount of industrial funds supplied during about a year and seven months from January 1941 until the close of July, 1942, totaled ¥11,988,000,000, including ¥4,142,000,000 in corporation debentures, ¥3,583,000,000 in shares, and ¥4,273,000,000 in bank loans.

It is particularly noteworthy that the supplying industrial funds through corporation debentures during the one year and seven months since the start of 1941 until July this year almost corresponded to that of the preceding three years and six months.

Details as reported by the Industrial Bank of Japan follows:

Supply of Industrial Funds by Japan
(In Millions of Yen)

	From July, 1937 to End of 1940	During 1941	January-July 1942	Total Amount
1. Corporation Debentures:				
Japan	2.167	1.355	920	4.438
Manchoukuo	1.778	900	408	3.087
China	335	335	224	924
Total	4.310	2.590	1.552	8,449
2. Company Shares:				
Japan	8,014	2.297	951	11.262
Manchoukuo	269	198	114	583
China	179	[illegible]	1	203
Total	8.462	2.517	1.066	12.058
3. Loans:				
Bank Loans	8.270	2.614	1.520	12.405
Loans by Trust Companies	672	81	58	812
Total	8.942	2.695	1.578	13.219
Grand Total	21.714	7.802	4.196	33.714

SOUTHERN REGIONS BANK EXPANDS ITS SCOPE IN P.I.

Domei

MANILA, August 27.—The Philippines branch of the Southern Regions Development Bank, which was opened on July 1, expanded the sphere of its activities when it became the agent of the Bank of Japan, succeeding the Bank of Taiwan, on August 1.

Simultaneously, in order to meet the demand for loans from industrial circles in the islands, the branch office commenced making loans to Japanese industrialists engaged in cotton spinning industries and others.

In the meantime, the above banking concern has undertaken the exchange of soiled and worn military notes with new ones as well as the issuance of military notes of small denominations, it was revealed.

CHINESE EXHORTED TO DO THEIR BEST TO BUILD NEW ORDER

Wang States That Teachings Of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Should Be Political Bible

RALLY HELD AT NANKING

Overthrow of British Empire Is Requisite to Establishment Of World Peace

Speaking at the Anti-British Rally held on Saturday in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Nanking Treaty, Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of Nanking, urged the Chinese masses to exert their best efforts for the construction of a new China as well as a new East Asia, according to the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

His speech as reported by Tokyo Nichi Nichi dated Saturday follows:

"Taking the 100th anniversary of the humiliating Nanking Treaty as an opportunity, I should like to indicate clearly the path to be followed by the people of a new born China. Had all the Chinese in the past followed the way as indicated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China would have been in a better position.

"Why do not freedom and equality exist in China? It is clear that they ceased to exist in China with the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty exactly 100 years ago. Britain who intended to force China into purchasing Indian opium went so far as to declare war against China. A defeated China was obliged to conclude the Nanking Treaty, thereby losing Hongkong and to open the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Fukien, Ningpo and Shanghai to international trade. Through these five ports, the poisonous opium continued to pour into Chinese veins.

Became Semi-Colonial

"Namely, the day of the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty was the day when China fell into a semi-colonial status. In short, the Nanking Treaty was the root from which all other unequal treaties grew. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen pointed out that the object of the national revolution consists in the realization of freedom and equality in China. He also deemed it necessary for China to abrogate the unequal treaties in the shortest possible period time.

"Then, how can these objects be realized? To make the Chinese masses awaken and to fight in cooperation with the nations who treat China with equality.

"When the first national revolution was started by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1911, Japanese patriots rushed to China to assist him. At that time, Britain annexed India and her aggressive policy was being extended to other parts of East Asia. Therefore, it was quite natural that China and Japan united for the maintenance of East Asia. It was because of this fact that the Japanese assisted the late Chinese leader and that Dr. Sun Yat-sen in turn accepted the Japanese assistance.

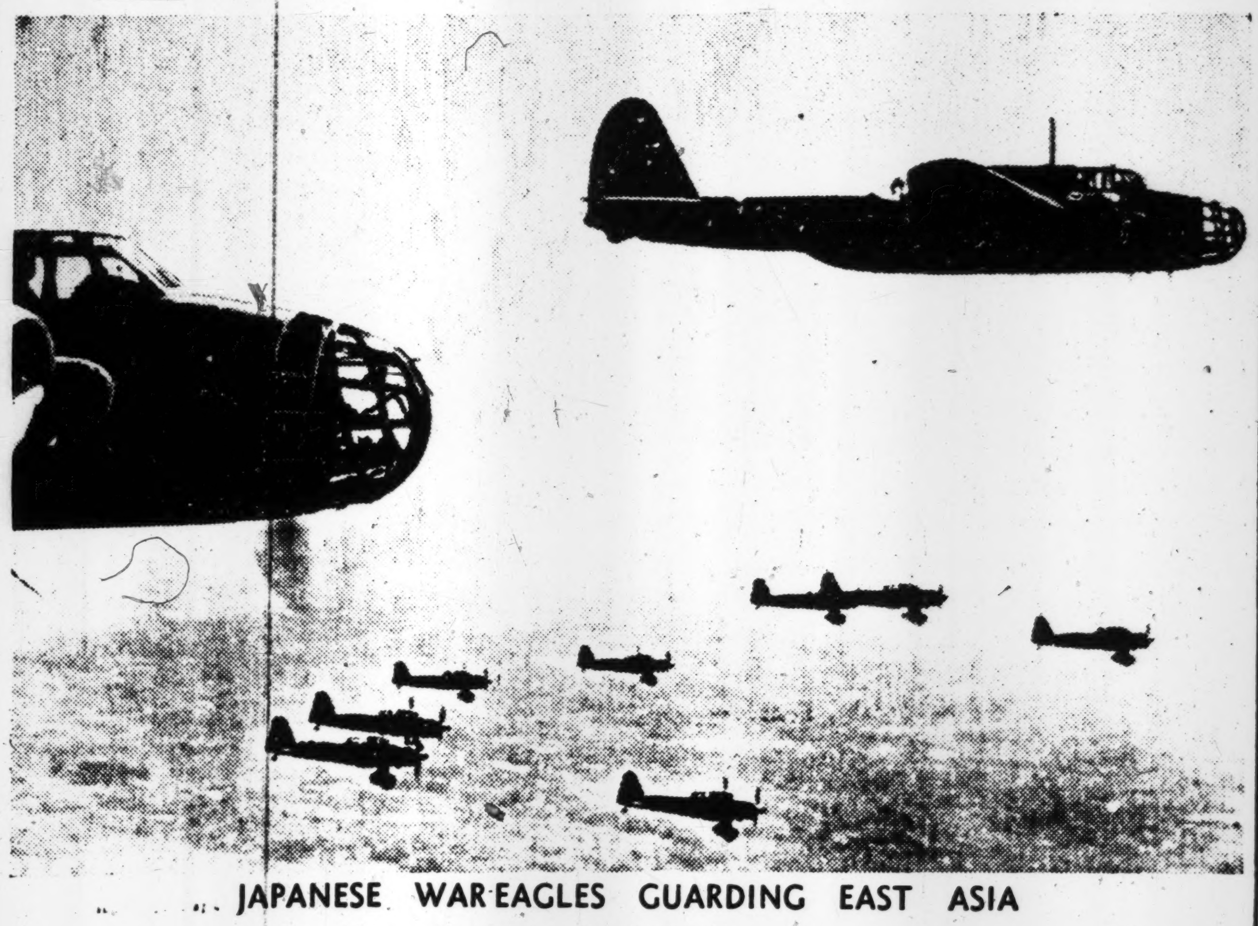
"As pointed out by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his book, Britain would have been a third-ranking nation without India, and Britain, to maintain her position as the first-ranking Power by the exploitation of the colonies, did not desire the existence of any strong Power to oppose it. It was also pointed out in his book that Britain cajoled and instigated other nations to make unproper profits.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Creed

"To be precise, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's conclusion was that without the overthrow of the British Empire, world peace as well as equality and freedom for China could not be brought about. Therefore, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen declared loudly that without Japan, China could not exist and without China, Japan could not exist, and he asserted that for the eternal stability of East Asia any differences should be settled peacefully.

"This was the path the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen advocated for China. Before the Japanese advocated the building of a new East Asia order, Dr. Sun Yat-sen had already advocated his Greater Asia principle. Thus, it is possible to say that the advanced Japan is now repeating

(Continued on Page 2)



JAPANESE WAR EAGLES GUARDING EAST ASIA
(Passed by the War Ministry)

NANKING OBSERVES ANTI-BRITISH WEEK

3,000 Chinese Meet at Impressive Rally and Denounce Britain's Policy

Domei

NANKING, August 29.—An anti-British mass meeting was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the national meeting hall under the auspices of the Ministry of Publicity as the last gesture of Anti-British Week observed since August 23 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Opium War.

Officials of the National Government, students of army and navy schools and representatives of various circles of this city totaling approximately 3,000 were present at the function.

The Japanese Embassy here was represented by Minister Shinrokuro Hidaka and Masaomi Yoshitomi, Chief of the Information Section.

Clarifying the meaning of the Nanking Treaty, President Wang Ching-wei delivered a 40-minute speech, which deeply inspired the audience.

After Lin Po-sheng, Minister of Publicity, read a declaration adopted by the meeting, the whole audience began to shout in chorus, "Down With British and American Aggression," "Cooperation With Japan in the War of Greater East Asia," "Rehabilitation of China," and "Safeguarding of East Asia." The meeting ended at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

HIGH CHUNGKING OFFICIAL PASSES AWAY IN CHENGTU

Wang Po-ling Was Renowned For Familiarity With Things Japanese

Domei

CANTON, August 29.—Wang Po-ling, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Chungking Government and known for his familiarity with Japanese affairs, died yesterday at Chengtu, it is reported here today.

A graduate of the Japanese Military Academy, Wang was active as vice-commander of the First Army in Chiang Kai-shek's Northern Expedition. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, however, he had occupied only the post of the General Executive Committee member.

BUMPER APPLE CROP SEEN

Aomori Prefecture's Output to Hit 10,965,345 Boxes

Domei

AOMORI, August 28.—Good news to those who are wont to practise the healthy adage: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" was the disclosure by local farming authorities that Aomori Prefecture, which produces about 80 per cent of the nation's apple yield, is expected to have a bumper apple crop this year.

Authorities estimate that this year's output will hit 10,965,345 boxes or nearly double last year's yield which amounted to 5,286,432 boxes.

People of Amboina, Army Administration Working Hand in Hand for City's Rebirth

How peace and order are fast being restored in Amboina and how earnest the native inhabitants of the city are in learning things Japanese and in cooperating with the Japanese Military Administration in reconstructing the city are carefully described in a dispatch by Shin Nakamura, a member of the Naval Press Corps, from the city dated August 29. His description follows:

It is said that Amboina of the Molucca Islands has a population of about 20,000. The majority of them, however, are said to have fled to different localities with the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, although lately some 18,000 of these refugees are said to have returned to the city. These native inhabitants of the city who have returned have been surprised by the orderliness of the Japanese Military Administration under which the city is placed at present.

People Cooperating

Since returning they have reformed and are earnestly collaborating with the Japanese military authorities in the work of reconstructing the city. Today they are all living in peace and are engaged in their respective employments. Furthermore, each administrative organ of its former government has been reinstated and four of the primary schools already reopened, although the number of these schools has been reduced to one half. The pupils of these schools are using Malayan text-books which have been examined by the Japanese military authorities. When the company commander of a certain unit visited these schools recently, he found the pupils singing with great enthusiasm the popular War March and the Patriotic March. Upon seeing these young pupils exerting their utmost efforts to learn Japanese through a Japanese reader which was published somewhere in Java, I instantly realized that teaching of Japanese constituted the most important problem in Amboina.

On August 28, a ceremony commemorating the reinstatement of the administrative organ in Amboina was held and the number of officials of our civil administration in the city was increased by 150 or more. Thus every preparation is being made to introduce the new administration. As against the number of Dutch officials who previously ruled the native inhabitants of the city, the number of the Japanese officials is about 50 to 60 times more numerous, thus indicating the great zeal of the Japanese in their work to restore peace and order in the city.

The events of the day on which the ceremony commemorating the reinstatement of the administrative organ in Amboina took place were held on the spacious grounds in front of the Imperial Marine Corps Headquarters. A great number of spectators assembled on this day, and the spacious grounds were almost filled to capacity. A number of airplanes were seen flying low over the ground, and the native inhabitants who were dancing are said to have suddenly stopped dancing and to have given a rousing ovation to the daring and intrepid airmen of the Imperial Air Force.

Allied Propaganda Futile

No matter what false propaganda America and Australia might spread, all the Indonesians can no longer be misled by them, for they have actually witnessed with their naked eyes the unlimited strength of the Imperial Forces. Lately Australia seems to be aspiring to raid Amboina, for there has been an occasion in which two or three of its airplanes have actually flown over the city. However, the instant the air raid siren was sounded, intrepid Imperial Sea Eagles took off from their base and repulsed the enemy planes. When this air raid siren was given out, all the native inhabitants of Amboina took refuge under bridges or in shelters which the Dutch had constructed. The native inhabitants of Amboina said that Dutch soldiers always became panic-stricken whenever Japanese bombers appeared over the city. They had also admitted that the Japanese soldiers were very strong.

Rumor has it that recently dishonest merchants in Amboina refused to sell their goods on the ground that they had no change. For this reason it is said that the native inhabitants have petitioned the authorities to mint more of the 5-sen and 10-sen coins. The authorities, however, immediately became suspicious because there are quite a quantity of 5-sen and 10-sen coins in circulation. After conducting an investigation as to the cause of the shortage of these coins, they discovered that several Chinese and Arabian merchants were hoarding the so-called guilder coins. The police immediately arrested the culprits, thus putting an end to this nefarious practice.

LANGUAGE DISCS FOR SOUTH

Recordings Contain Lessons in Elementary Japanese

To facilitate the study of the Japanese language among the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions, the Japanese Language Diffusion Society has launched a plan calling for the export of a large quantity of phonograph records containing lessons in elementary Japanese, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi, states Domei.

The first shipment, bound for Java, will consist of 100,000 records in sets of six discs each containing the Malayan translations of about 2,000 commonly used Japanese words.

TO HEAD FOODSTUFF BODY

Ex-Vice-Agriculture and Forestry Minister Abe Gets Post

Jujun Abe, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and now president of the Japan Export Farm-Products Company, has accepted a proposal from Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, to be installed as head of the Central Foodstuffs Corporation, states Domei.

The appointment will be formally announced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry simultaneously with the establishment of the corporation, which will function as an exclusive control organ over the production and distribution of major foodstuff items.

CENTER OF STALINGRAD DEFENSES CRUMBLES BEFORE AXIS ATTACK; NAZIS LAND PARACHUTE TROOPS

Axis Air Units Bomb Cairo, Alexandria

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—The British Headquarters in the Middle East announced that Axis aircraft last night carried out severe raids upon military objectives at Cairo and Alexandria, according to a report reaching here today. The British authorities sounded air raid alarms in various districts in Egypt, the report revealed.

P.I. LUMBER NEEDS ARE FULLY COVERED

Recently Formed Control Organ Fills Need of Increasing Building Activities

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—The increasing demands made on the supplies of lumber by military quarters, and by the construction and repair of ships, bridges and buildings in the Philippines, are being capably met today by the Lumber Control Association formed in July by nine Japanese lumber companies.

Although the vast, inexhaustible lumber resources of the Philippines cover the entire islands, the main centers of output are southeastern Luzon, Mindero, Samar and Negros, while the more important lumber mills are situated in the vicinity of Davao on Mindanao Island, and Camarines Norte Province on Luzon Island.

Meanwhile, the Insular Lumber Company, the largest lumber company in the islands situated in Negros, has been turned over to Japanese management after its confiscation as an enemy property, and preparations for operating the mill have been almost completed by the company charged with the responsibility of carrying on the work. It is understood that the actual work will be started after disposing of the huge stocks of lumber awaiting shipment at the mill.

In Davao, where 12 or 13 mills existed, two lumber mills owned by Japanese are now in operation with prospects of the others being put into service in the near future.

WANTS PERIODIC REPORT ON CONDITION OF GANDHI

All Indian Press at New Delhi Makes Demand to Government

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—Following a meeting of the standing committee of the All Indian Press in New Delhi yesterday, it was demanded that the Indan Government publish periodically the health conditions of Mahatma Gandhi who is now detained in the Aga Khan Palace in Poona, a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi reported.

Ahmadabad Deprived of Powers

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—The Bombay Provincial Government announced today that the Municipal Government of Ahmadabad, northern Bombay Province, will be deprived of its administrative authority for a period of six months during which time the Provincial Government will assume the authority, according to a Reuters dispatch from Bombay.

The step was grounded on the reason that Ahmadabad City had supported activities detrimental to the defense of India, preservation of peace and order and an effective execution of the war.

BRAZIL GETS WARSHIPS

Loaned by Britain and Said Part of U.S. Craft

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The British Government has leased several warships to Brazil, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro today.

Meanwhile, well-informed quarters here expressed belief that these British warships are a part of the 50 American destroyers, which were turned over to the British fleet in return for the lease to the former of British naval and air bases in the Atlantic.

German Aircraft Raid Stronghold in Consecutive Waves

SOVIETS DESPERATE

241 Red Tanks Demolished in Two Days Fighting on Eastern Front

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—The Soviet Information Bureau admitted at noon today that German forces have succeeded in piercing the central section of the Stalingrad defense.

Meanwhile, another report revealed here today that German planes participating in the attack on the city is ever increasing. Transport planes are also active in sending parachutists down on the front lines.

The city is ablaze and the bombs dropped by the German planes are increasing, the same report added.

Severe Fighting Taking Place

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—With both Germans and Soviets sending troops and crack mechanized units to the front lines, the siege of Stalingrad, where volunteer troops also have been mustered from among the citizens, has reached the height of intensity, according to various reports received here today.

The Soviet forces have constructed trenches and pill-boxes around the city, extending about 22 kilometers, in a desperate attempt to stem the furious advance of the German forces, reports indicated.

The Soviet defense positions, on the other hand, are being subjected to persistant bombardments from the Luftwaffe, the reports added.

Meanwhile, on the front line, west of Moscow, a fierce battle is raging as a result of a large-scale counter-attack staged by the Soviet forces in an attempt to recapture the city of Rzhev, other reports said.

Polish troops are being used for the defense of the city which is being fortified heavily by the Germans, the same reports said.

42 Soviet Planes Destroyed

The Luftwaffe operating over the Stalingrad sector, during the 24 hours ending last Saturday morning, downed 25 Soviet planes. The German anti-aircraft guns meantime bagged 17 machines in the neighborhood, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Zurich.

The total number of enemy tanks destroyed by the Germans during the two consecutive days of August 27 and 28 on the Eastern Front reached 241, the same dispatch revealed.

British Shuffle Watched

Speculation is rife in London concerning the shifts of British military leaders, especially of General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, and Lieutenant-General Claude Auchinleck, former commander-in-chief of the British forces in West Asia, the Nichi Nichi reported from Zurich, according to Domei.

The News Chronicle reported, according to Nichi Nichi that a large scale shake-up of the British military leaders will be carried out shortly.

The reason for such a large scale shake-up is ascribed to the fact that firing lines of the British forces have extended over as far as Egypt and Iraq and consequently there is a fear of disunity in the execution of the war.

In order to avoid a disunity, persons equipped with strategic ability and technical talent are needed in the war centers.

It is observed in London that no one except General Archibald Wavell can meet such a demand, and if he is recommanded as the chief of the British forces, his successor in India will be Lieutenant-General Claude Auchinleck, the paper reported further.

24-Hour System Adopted

The Imperial Railways has decided to adopt the 24-hour system as from October 11, Domei reports.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Railways sent out special Ministerial notices to Vice-Ministers of different Ministries asking for the cooperation of Government offices to carry out the new time system.

HONOR OVERWHELMS KIN OF WAR HEROES

News of Citation Brings Joy and Gratitude to People of Their Native Villages

In appreciation of the bravery and superb technique, manifested in the communications and reconnaissance operations in the Malaya campaign, by the Iibuchi Unit and the Nitahara Unit respectively, citations were recently issued by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the Malay Area. The news that the citation were granted brought joy and gratitude to their families and to the people of their native villages. Glimpses of the early lives of the two commanders of these units were reported by Domei as follows:

Company-Commander, Ichiro Iibuchi was born in Shinkawara-cho, Sendai. His father, Kesazo Iibuchi, made the following remarks about his son: "He was always a poor correspondent and did not write to us for the last two years, till we heard from him for the first time, this February. It was only a short note telling us that he was well and working hard, and did not say a word about the battle. Upon hearing that the citation was issued and that the citation was presented to the knowledge of the Throne, we can hardly express our gratitude in words."

Company-Commander Iibuchi graduated from the industrial school in Sendai and was immediately taken into the Army as a military cadet. He remained in service until he was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant then he began his career as an apprentice under Dr. Heiichi Nukiyama, authority of wireless communications and professor of Tohoku Imperial University, and for two successive years he devoted himself to this study. Dr. Nukiyama recalls this period of Commander Iibuchi's life by saying: "He enrolled in my research laboratory in 1929. He was courteous, alert and so reliable that whenever I asked him to do anything for me, I had all the confidence that the work will be well done. I am sure he must have used all these attributes to their fullest extent to deserve such a great honor. I was always touched by his deep love for his parents and brothers. He could not go on into any higher school than the vocational school, but he has helped his younger brother to enter the Military Academy and is also financially supporting his youngest brother, who is now studying at the Tokyo Imperial University."

Unit-commander Kenjiro Nitahara is a native son of Kiyamura, Fukuoka Prefecture. Both of his parents did not live long enough to hear of their son's deed, however, Mrs. Matsuura, a sister, expressed her joy over the news and vowed that she would immediately visit their family grave, and offer a prayer to their deceased parents. The leading village authority of Kiyamura remarked that it was a great honor for his village to have produced such a brave man as Commander Nitahara and hopes that many more boys would follow in the footsteps of the gallant Commander Nitahara.

When the happy news was brought to his immediate family his two sons and one daughter were overwhelmed with joy. Mrs. Nitahara said that the family had received only one letter, addressed to the eldest son, Seiken early in August, in which he encouraged his son to study hard to become a brave and respectable man, worthy to take the responsibilities of future Japan. In closing Mrs. Nitahara expressed her resolution to bring up her two sons to become confident 'Young Eagles.'

TOTAL OF OPIUM-SMOKERS IN MANCHOUKUO REDUCED

Figure Is Now 500,000 as Compared to That of Former 1,300,000

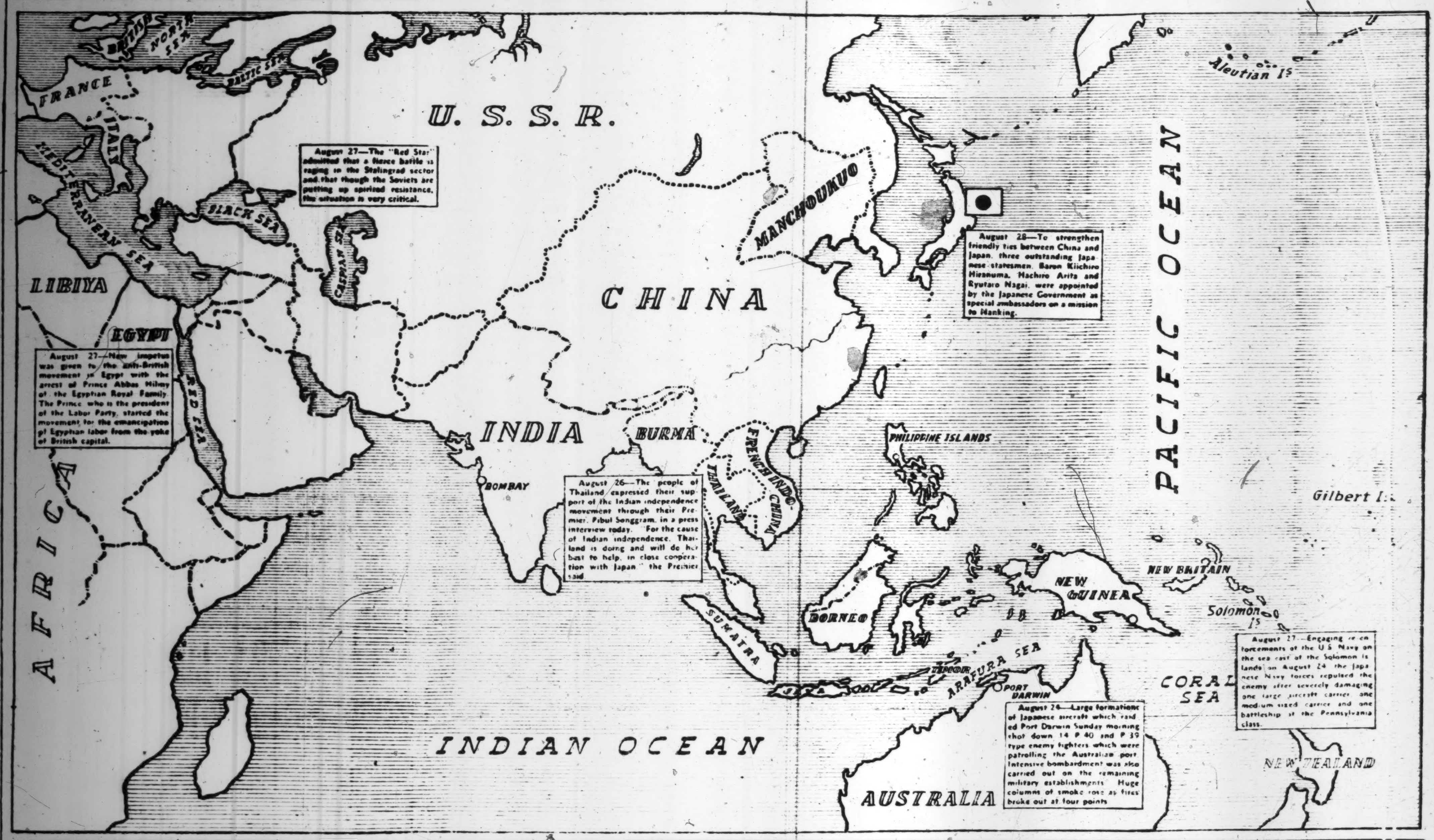
Domei

HSINKING, August 28.—The number of opium-smokers in Manchoukuo has been reduced to 500,000 from 1,300,000 due to assiduous efforts of the Opium Prohibition Bureau, declared Chang Lien-wen, director of that bureau, in a press interview today on the occasion of the centenary of China's humiliating Nanking Treaty.

Mr. Chang pointed out that the Manchoukuo Government promulgated an opium law simultaneously with the establishment of the Empire and created in 1937 the Opium Prohibition Bureau for the purpose of eradicating the evil habit among the people. He added that efforts in this direction have been highly successful.

At present, he said, the Government maintains two national clinics while provincial, prefectural and other local offices operate 187 small ones for opium addicts.

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS IN EUROPE AND EAST ASIA LAST WEEK



August 27—The "Red Star" admitted that a fierce battle is raging in the Stalingrad sector and that though the Soviets are putting up spirited resistance, the situation is very critical.

August 27—New impetus was given to the anti-British movement in Egypt with the arrest of Prince Abbas Hilmy of the Egyptian Royal Family. The Prince who is the president of the Labor Party, started the movement for the emancipation of Egyptian labor from the yoke of British capital.

August 28—To strengthen friendly ties between China and Japan, three outstanding Japanese statesmen, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, were appointed by the Japanese Government as special ambassadors on a mission to Nanking.

August 26—The people of Thailand expressed their support of the Indian independence movement through their Premier, Pibul Songgram, in a press interview today. "For the cause of Indian independence, Thailand is doing and will do her best to help, in close cooperation with Japan," the Premier said.

August 24—Large formations of Japanese aircraft which raided Port Darwin Sunday morning shot down 14 P 40 and P 39 type enemy fighters which were patrolling the Australian port. Intensive bombardment was also carried out on the remaining military establishments. Huge columns of smoke rose as fires broke out at four points.

August 27—Engaging re-enforcements of the U.S. Navy on the sea east of the Solomon Islands on August 24, the Japanese Navy forces repulsed the enemy after severely damaging one large aircraft carrier, one medium sized carrier and one battleship of the Pennsylvania class.

Japanese Smash Chungking Forces In Third War Zone

(Continued From Page 1)

the impression that the Japanese side might have been defeated.

"We now are waiting for the enemy to leave his main position to take a counter-offensive, as this would mean a good chance for us to completely destroy them.

"The inhabitants in the areas, where the Japanese troops are operating, realize that the Japanese troops are maintaining strict discipline and have no other intention than to destroy the Chiang Kai-shek regime which is nothing but a tool of the United States and Great Britain."

Has 34 Engagements

Domei

KALGAN, August 29.—In their smashing drive started on July 8 against the Northern Peking Eighth Route Army under the command of General Tang Kwo-han, the Japanese Forces in 27 days conducted 34 engagements involving approximately 4,000 enemy troops, it was disclosed today.

The Japanese Forces during the operation pointed to the following war results: 300 enemy bodies left behind, 73 prisoners, destroyed military installations 70 barracks, 6 warehouses and hand-grenade manufacturing arsenals destroyed. Their trophies were 891 hand-grenades, and large quantities of rifles, pistols ammunition and other arms, it was revealed.

Enemy Troops Routed

Domei

TSINAN, August 30.—In carrying out several attacks, the Japanese Forces on August 28 routed enemy troops belonging to the 51st Army which had been infesting the hilly area in southern Shantung Province.

The enemy left behind 250 dead, while Japanese captured many arms and ammunition, including 12 light machine-guns and 82 rifles.

REICH AND MANCHOUKUO SIGN NEW TRADE TREATY

Domei

HSINKING, August 29.—Trade between Manchoukuo and Germany took on a renewed significance this morning at 11:00 o'clock when a second and new commercial agreement to continue economic relations between the two countries was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The document was signed by Foreign Minister Wei Huan-chang, and Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, German Ambassador to Manchoukuo, on behalf of their respective governments.

The new agreement was concluded to keep trade between Manchoukuo and Germany officially open as the first agreement signed in March 7 of this year, expired recently.

New Textbooks to Be Issued

New textbooks for the fifth and sixth grades of the national schools of Japan will be issued in time for the new school year next March, it was officially announced yesterday, reports Domei. With the present publication, all the new textbooks for six grades of the national school course will be completed.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

American Navy Suffers Again

Further heavy losses were suffered by the United States Navy in what has been named the Second Battle off the Solomons. Japanese Naval Units, engaging re-enforcements of the American Navy to the east of the Solomon Islands on August 21, repulsed them after inflicting heavy losses. One large American aircraft carrier of a new type was seriously damaged and another aircraft carrier of medium size and a battleship of the Pennsylvania type were more or less seriously damaged, according to results ascertained up to August 27 and issued by the Imperial Headquarters. Japanese losses suffered consisted of one small aircraft carrier seriously damaged and one destroyer sunk.

Special Envoys for Nanking

The Foreign Office on August 28 announced the decision of the Government to dispatch three outstanding statesmen as special ambassadors on a mission to Nanking. These leaders have been named as former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Minister of Communications and Overseas Affairs Ryutaro Nagai. The purpose of the mission will be to return the courtesy to the Nanking Government which recently dispatched President Wang Ching-wei and Special Ambassador Chu Min-i to this country and to strengthen further the ties binding Japan and China.

Japanese 'Wild Eagles' Active

Japanese Air Units continued their activity over enemy bases in Australia during the past week, proving beyond doubt their mastery of the skies. In a large-scale attack launched on Port Darwin on August 24, 14 enemy planes were downed by the intrepid Japanese "Wild Eagles." Furthermore, remaining military establishments there were subjected to furious bombing and great fires broke out in many points. Two Japanese planes failed to return from this raid. Two days later, Broome, an important point on the northwestern coast of Australia was subjected to a severe air attack.

British Ruthlessness Continues

Firing and bloodshed continue to mark the India disobedience movement as it gains momentum and fierceness throughout that country, according to all reports received in European capitals. The death list is mounting steadily but the Indians this time are determined to see an end to British oppression. Many more influential Indians have been arrested on trumped-up charges and severely punished and brutal attacks by the police on student demonstrators continue but the demand for freedom has spread like a great wave over the country and continued British brutality only seems to bind the Indians closer together in their gallant fight for independence. Meanwhile, Mahatma Gandhi, the imprisoned leader of the movement, has been prohibited to come into contact with outside circles and is not even allowed to read newspapers. His silent martyrdom is stirring his many followers to greater anger. The Mahatma, it is reported, is contemplating a fast and if this report proves true, the effect on the masses will undoubtedly prove enormous.

Youths Urged to do Utmost

Urging the nation's youth to do their utmost to carry the present war to a successful conclusion by living up to Japan's finest traditions, General Takao Suzuki, president of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, declared: "You are the offspring of Japan's tradition. You are the past of the Empire of Japan as well as its future. Just as the saying goes that 'children are the mirror by which their parents may be seen' the youth of a country make the mirror which pictures the traditions and present aspects of a country. You should shoulder not only the future but present destiny of Japan. General Suzuki's address was broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up and directed primarily to the 15,000,000 members of the Youth Corps.

Cure for Opium Poisoning Found

China's century-old habit of opium smoking which was encouraged by the nefarious British narcotic dealers who did not hesitate to make money at the sacrifice of human life, will be eradicated soon, thanks to the discovery of a new remedy completed by a Japanese medical man, Dr. Kenji Tadenuma, vice-director of the Juzen Hospital. Dr. Tadenuma claims that in two weeks after his special treatment the patient will be completely freed from the narcotic. Many sufferers have already been cured.

Big Strides Made in Shipbuilding

Japan is making big strides in building a fleet of wartime standard type freight vessels and the work has progressed to such a degree that a large number of these ships are expected to take to the waters before the year is over. It was only on August 1 that work was started on the first group of orders for these standard type freighters placed by the Government with shipbuilding companies approved by the Industrial Equipment Corporation.

Powerful Body for Cabinet

Another important step in the direction of perfecting the national defense state was taken by the Government late in the week and came in the form of a decision of the Cabinet to set up a corporate juridical person under the direct supervision of the Cabinet to coordinate the work of the more important of the inquiry associations and research institutes in the nation. The corporate body will be called the Inquiry and Research League.

British King's Brother Killed

The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George VI of Great Britain, was killed on August 25 when a Sunderland flying-boat carrying him to Iceland from London, crashed north of Scotland. All members of the crew were also killed, according to the communique announcing the British royal family's first fatality since the outbreak of the war. The Duke of Kent was en route to Iceland to assume his new post as Air Inspector of the British Expeditionary Forces there.

Army Engineers Honored

It was announced by the War Ministry early in the week that Sergeant Hisamitsu Fukui, of the Koike Engineering Unit, and Corporal Kiyoichi Yamamoto, of the Yokoyama Engineering Unit, who both died gloriously in the Malay campaign, had been awarded citations by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area, and that this fact had been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

Brazil at War With Reich, Italy

The Government of Brazil, in an official communique issued on August 22, announced that Brazil has declared war on Germany and Italy. Commenting on this move, well-informed observers declare that Brazil's declaration was largely due to pressure exerted by the United States. By this declaration the Brazilian Government has only increased the war danger to the American continents, the removal of which was the primary object of the Pan-American Foreign Minister's Conference held in January at Rio de Janeiro.

Governor for Java Named

The Japanese military administration in Java has announced the appointment of governors for 17 provinces and the mayor for Batavia. Sakae Tsukamoto has been named Mayor of Batavia while the new Governors and their respective provinces include the following: Masaomi Yasuoka, Surabaya; Kazuyoshi Yokohama, Bodjonegoro; Kyozo Komiyama, Semarang and Sadatoshi Ishikawa, Kedoe.

Ex-Chiangster Joins Nanking

CPS.

KASHING, August 29.—Chen Chin-fang, an officer in the Chungking army, has joined the Peace Movement with several thousands of men under his command. This ex-Chungking officer and his troops have hitherto been conducting guerrilla activities on the borders between Tsingpoo and Sungkiang.

J.O.A.K. TO TRANSMIT THRU PHONE WIRES

Decision Reached to Erase Danger of Radio Waves Aiding Enemy Planes

In view of the fact that radio waves may facilitate the activities of enemy planes, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan will broadcast news and other programs through the use of telephone wires from September 1, it is reported by the Nichi Nichi today.

In cooperation with the Communications Ministry, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has been conducting test broadcasts through telephone wires which have proved satisfactory.

As a result, the Broadcasting Corporation has decided to make use of telephone wires for transmission of various programs from September 1.

Owners of ordinary radio sets will be able to listen to any program if special beat oscillators are attached to their sets. These special beat oscillators for the purpose authorized by the Communications Ministry will shortly be on sale at about Y8.30.

Efforts also are being made by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to utilize electric wire for transmitting its programs in view of the fact that there are a number of people who at present are unable to listen in on their radio sets owing to electric control.

EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT TOKYO ART GALLERY

An art exhibition will be held at the Tokyo Art Gallery for 20 days beginning September 1 under the sponsorship of the Institute of Japanese Art.

Art pieces which were turned in by August 28, include 20 paintings by member artists of the Institute, some 600 works from painters in general, and approximately 150 sculptures from artists in general.

Chinese Exhorted To Do Their Best To Build New Order

(Continued From Page 1)

what China advocated in the past.

"The so-called Nanking Treaty which was concluded exactly one hundred years ago was abrogated on the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. But, was the treaty abrogated by China's own efforts? In saying so, I am overwhelmed with humiliation as I must admit that the abrogation of the infamous Nanking Treaty was solely attributable to the might of the Japanese Army and Navy.

"Without the Japanese Army and Navy, the treaty would have remained oppressively upon China. From now on, China has to exert her utmost efforts in cooperation with Japan for the satisfactory consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Chinese Spirit

"China still possesses a population of 400,000,000 people and the spirit fostered during the 4,000 years of her existence, can be turned toward the construction of a new order in East Asia. This is the only path for China.

"The most sure guarantee to exclude British influence from East Asia is Indian independence. In this sense, the identity of interest is seen between China and India.

"Indian patriots are fighting now against British influence to gain independence. Against these patriots, Britain is resorting to all possible suppressive measures, clearly exposing Britishers' brutality. The Chungking regime leaders who depended upon Britain for its assistance have come to realize Britain's true intention and have expressed their dissatisfaction with the British attitude toward Indian patriots.

"Although they are dissatisfied with Britain's attitude toward India, yet they are doing their utmost to obtain assistance from Britain. This is indeed contradictory and ridiculous. Why do they not cooperate with Japan upon the basis of this spirit: to love East Asia, to defend East Asia, save China and assist India? If they haven't forgotten what the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen stated they should join in the March toward a New Asia."

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Japan Urged to Discard Harmful Influence Of U.S., Britain and Utilize Good Points

Japan must keep intact her national structure but grow and develop by absorbing and taking advantage all the good that English literature has to offer, Kensho Honda, university professor of English literature, says in an article entitled "The Tragedy of Scholars of English Literature" in the September number of the Chuo Koron magazine. The article follows:

Times have changed in that I, who could not truthfully take my stand among the scholars of English literature, have come to be classed as one of the learned and my opinion asked as to what would be the future of English literature. What these people seem to expect of me is not a direct answer but a deep sigh of agony.

On the morning the War of Greater East Asia broke out, a neighbor's wife, in answer to the remark of one of my family that war had at last commenced with America and Britain, said that the universities would be closed. She seemed to take pleasure in the fact that I, a university professor, would be left jobless.

As I have repeatedly written, although graduating from the English literature course, I have not specialized in it as some would have me be. I am nothing more than a fake English scholar. At best I am a heretic in the field of English literature. But I have been pushed into the midst of full-fledged scholars to be pitied and scorned.

Without doubt, the English scholars of whom I have continuously heaped abuses do not welcome me into their camp, and I, pushed protestingly in, am not placed in too comfortable a position. However, if stay in I must, I shall overlook the annoyance of the real scholars for the time being and say a word or two, wearing meanwhile the countenance of an English scholar.

Called Pro-English

The people seem to think that whoever has studied English literature is pro-English. Of course, it cannot be denied that there are some extreme British worshippers among this group, even going as far as to take pride in changing their mode of living to an English style. One would be ridiculed if he did not pronounce his English exactly according to Jone's dictionary. We had listened disdainfully to the rumor of one middle school instructor devoting the valuable hours of one whole term in teaching pronunciation alone.

However, among these scholars of English literature there were some who retained their dignity, frowning upon those who merely aped or blindly worshipped things American or British. When the Tokyo Nichi Nichi came out with an article at the beginning of China Incident urging that all foreign teachers be expelled from our schools, the language instructors were roused to opposition, although a few did express a similar opinion as that of the paper. (It developed later that there were spies among the discharged foreign teachers, but to my regret I had not suspected this). I would tender the reason that there was nothing further for us to learn from the foreigners who had come to Japan. From the standpoint of personal integrity and scholastic knowledge, the foreigners were not beyond reproach and criticism.

The greatest worshippers of America and Britain were no doubt numbered among English instructors, but these people were those who failed to measure up to the highest standards of a Japanese or a human being. These inferior people in any social group certainly act very foolishly at times, such as putting up signs in English where only Japanese customers come, making speeches in English to Japanese audiences and others of similar nature.

Left alone these people will most likely vanish like bubbles. There is no need to worry about them.

Must Watch Foreign Ideas

The thing that cannot be left unheeded are the American and British thoughts that have seeped in with the external American and British formalities, according to those who have the interest of the country at heart or nurse a grudge against the scholars of English literature. Some would prohibit the reading of English or American literature because the ideas and thoughts contained in literature are all the more dangerous. Only writings which do not deal with a thought problem would be permitted to be read. Some extremists would say, those who have once read English or American literature are potent carriers of English or American thoughts so these people should not be placed in positions of leadership.

We cannot agree with the accepted mode of thinking that Rousseau's literature fomented the French Revolution or that the writings of Sanyo instigated the Meiji Restoration. Unless a passionate spirit, desirous of a revolution or restoration, held sway in the world at the time, Rousseau's and Sanyo's writings would have had no meaning whatever. Their literature pointed out the direction for the world to advance by highly unifying and giving expression to that passionate spirit. Such is literature and as such lies the power of literature. Literature is not a sermon.

It would be a mistake to conclude that no danger lurks in the influence of literature as its influence is indirect in politics and in the world of thoughts. Quite the contrary, the very indirectness of the influence may be good cause for fear. We, English scholars, are being pushed further and further into a narrow channel. We have been exposed to the influence of the English literature. Any further reading, introducing and translating would but deepen our sins.

Not Enough English

To tell the truth, I have not read enough of English literature to be brought under its influence, but this will not serve as an excuse. Have I not just said that I have arrayed myself in the camp of the real scholars of English literature.

What other road can the scholars of English literature choose than that of resignation? Or may we leave the matter as it is? This was the question that arose among them. Questionnaires were sent out in this connection soon after the start of the War of Greater East Asia. (We will temporarily assume that it was so. In truth, the practical and serious question of livelihood, accompanying the abolition of English, may have been the underlying motive of the questionnaire.)

Actually is resignation the only road open for the scholars of English literature? Those supporting the wiping out of English and American thoughts, and people like my neighbor's wife strongly believe in resignation, while many of the scholars of English literature themselves dream of change of occupation. However, I, for one, will not resign. If my present research does not force me to be confined within the boundaries of Japanese literature, I might have risen, in times like this, firmly determined to become a real scholar of English literature.

Why should the scholars of English literature be apologetic and feel ashamed, as though they had committed some crime, for studying the English literature up to this day? English literature courses have been recognized by the nation. Scholars of English literature were not the only ones to hold in esteem England and the English language. From a certain statesman who is said to have called England "Our country" down to the barber, whose sign was written in English, the tide of time had swept them on. We might find some consolation in the fact that the scholars of English literature had not written their names in English on their door-plates.

Question on Continuing

Then should we continue our studies in English and publish the results of our research as formerly? No, this would not do. We should judge this for ourselves without waiting to be reprimanded by the Information Bureau. The informed should have long ago been aware of the mislead and mistaken system of the study of English literature in our country. However, as a strong political unity held power in the field of English literature, anyone advocating reform was labeled as a heretic. This mistake, nevertheless, had to be corrected whether the War of Greater East Asia had started or not.

The greatest faults lay in apish mimicry and blind worship. In addition a thick wall was built around English literature, isolating it from others, and in this manner making the real study of literature impossible. This has been pointed out over and over again and will not be treated in detail here. Because of this failing, when the question of the abolition of English was brought to the front, scholars of English literature lacked adaptability and courage for entering other fields, leaving them only the choice of becoming training instructors.

However, I have chosen the title "Tragedy of Scholars of English literature" not because of this wretchedness, for wretchedness, no matter how it may be heaped one upon another, does not constitute a tragedy. The struggles of the sufferer himself are the necessary factors for turning wretchedness into tragedy. There must be efforts, well meant, for advancement. Tradegy lies where all these efforts to better, to make greater, to strive for others' happiness, are broken and frustrated. Prometheus was chained to the rocks on a mountain summit by the gods whose anger he incurred because he dared to steal the sacred fire for the sake of mankind. This is true tragedy.

Must See Future

The scholars of English literature must seriously consider the road they are to travel today as well as tomorrow, throwing out, root and all, the mistake just pointed out. The way is not to cast English literature out completely, nor is it to take merely an easy and vague highway saying like some that we should not discard English literature, from which we have much to learn, just because of our hatred for England.

Independent of what the general public may think, the scholars of English literature must reflect on just what English and American things were harmful and would likely to be in the future. Mere reflection is not sufficient. If he is submerged in these mistaken ideas, efforts should be made to uproot them, even though a mortal wound may be inflicted. Only in casting off one's own faults may one become a model for others. The scholars of English literature must take on themselves one wee portion of the responsibility for the propagation of English and American shortcomings.

Under the illusion that a complete change has penetrated even to their innermost depths with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the scholars of English literature must not proceed to take action or preach. The world will not so easily believe that we, scholars of English literature, have been converted. We, ourselves, let alone the world, must not also believe too easily. We must not allow ourselves to envy or be bewildered by those who have easily and lightly changed robes, already preaching a new doctrine, for these are the people who will lightly change robes with any timely transformations. These either lack sincerity or culture, whichever it may be, they do not count in the future culture of Great Japan.

Must Discard Bad Ideas

The foregoing is the first act in the tragedy. We must endeavor, seriously reflecting, to discard the various harms of English and American influence while firmly holding and using to advantage the merits already and yet to be absorbed. This necessarily would call for a deep concentrated and far insight. At the same time this might be accompanied by a great danger. Nevertheless, to magnify and to fear this danger, as some would do, would be to shut out the merits of the English and American culture stunting that much Japan's growth.

The danger is all the more dangerous because it is not known where it lurks. The worst may be, that what we are doing with utmost sincerity may be a danger. What we considered good may be exerting evil influence, or at the least, may have some evil attached to it. I cannot consider that this danger is unavoidable. We can avoid this danger and assist the absorption of only that which is good by our discernment, insight and sincerity.

This discernment and insight must be further deepened by a profounder knowledge on the part of the Japanese nation and its nationals. The time has passed when scholars of English literature took pride in knowing more about England than their own country. Indiscriminate worship of England and indiscriminate abuse of Japan found birth from such attitude. For a time being scholars of English literature must expend their energies in writing Japanese instead of English history. They must make a new start by studying how Japan welcomed foreign thoughts, digested them and achieved her greatness of today.

Must Not Be Cast off

English literature must not be cast off. In order that the good in English literature may be truly absorbed for the enrichment of our own culture, we must know our own country better. To achieve this would require none too small efforts, for this would mean re-rallying of our knowledge, or a scholastic rebirth. Calligraphy lessons at 80 they say, this would be nothing if one is retired and has nothing else to do. The scholars of English literature are forced to conduct their studies of Japan alongside their struggle for livelihood, all the while critically introspecting and deeply reproaching themselves.

The Japanese Army and Navy, commanding the astonishment and admiration of the whole world, learned what it could in the past from the foreign countries for the achievement of its mighty deeds today, but in spite of all foreign contacts and innovations the intactness of the Army and Navy as belonging to His Imperial Majesty remained unshaken. We are said to be an imitative people. However, we did not just merely imitate but have discarded instinctively all that seemed harmful to our healthy growth, for growth not imitation is symbolic of Japan.

We must grow robust and strong mentally if we are to stand as the leader of the world. We must not choose to follow an interest like an antique seeker in trying to discover something purely Japanese, by carving away all that seems foreign. On the contrary, we should consider it most Japanese to carefully guard our national structure yet forever endeavoring to attain greater development. The tragedy of the scholars of English literature must be a tragedy wherein the principal actor does not die.

SOVIET CONDITIONS DESCRIBED BY PIEFF

Moscow Actively Striving to Boost People's Morale, Says Bulgarian Envoy

"When I arrived in Tokyo, I was surprised at the high quality of the clothing worn by the Japanese, especially in contrast to the garments of the Russians I had seen on my trip through Soviet Russia," declared Yanko Pieff, first Bulgarian Minister to Japan who arrived in Tokyo after a journey requiring exactly two months.

Asked by a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter for his observations during the trip across the Asiatic continent, Mr. Pieff said that when he left Sofia on June 11, the morning papers were announcing the Japanese occupation of the Aleutians. Although requiring 20 days, he said, the trip through Turkey and across to Baku was quite pleasant due to the hospitality of the Turkish authorities. As the train approached Baku, he continued, the very air was saturated with the overpowering odor of petroleum. Although Baku is a city of quite some size with industrial activity going on at a high pitch, there is only one newspaper called the Baku Laborer, a mouthpiece of the Soviet Government, he revealed. A purely propagandist organ, the tiny two-page journal carries nothing but news of the alleged victories of the Red forces, he said. The gestures of the Soviet workers of Baku reading the paper, he said, give the impression that they have complete confidence in Stalin. Strangely enough, he said, the paper is not on public sale but is distributed to the various public institutions in the city where they are posted.

Radio Always Active

While reading material is meager, he continued, the Soviet Government does not neglect the radio as a means of maintaining the morale of the people. The radio blares forth continuously around the clock without a minute's rest, he revealed.

Food, he said, was plentiful if one had the money to pay for it. Bread, cheese, meat, vegetables and other edibles could be had in any amount providing one could meet the prices asked.

Arriving in Astrakhan after a three-day voyage across the Caspian Sea, he said that he was surprised at the number of women active in professions which had formerly been limited to men. There were policewomen, women bus drivers and conductors, quite a different sight from his native Bulgaria where women are to be found only on the farms. In Stalingrad, he said, the women had gone one step further and were serving in the regular army with many detachments made up entirely of women.

Contrast in Conditions

Boarding the Tran-Siberian railroad at Kuibyshev, he said that he was surprised by the contrast in conditions. In Baku and Stalingrad he disclosed, one could buy foodstuffs in plenty if one had the money but along the railroad, money lost most of its significance and trade in foodstuffs was carried on mostly by barter. Recalling an instance where he had tried to buy some apples, he said that his money was refused and one pound of bread asked for five apples.

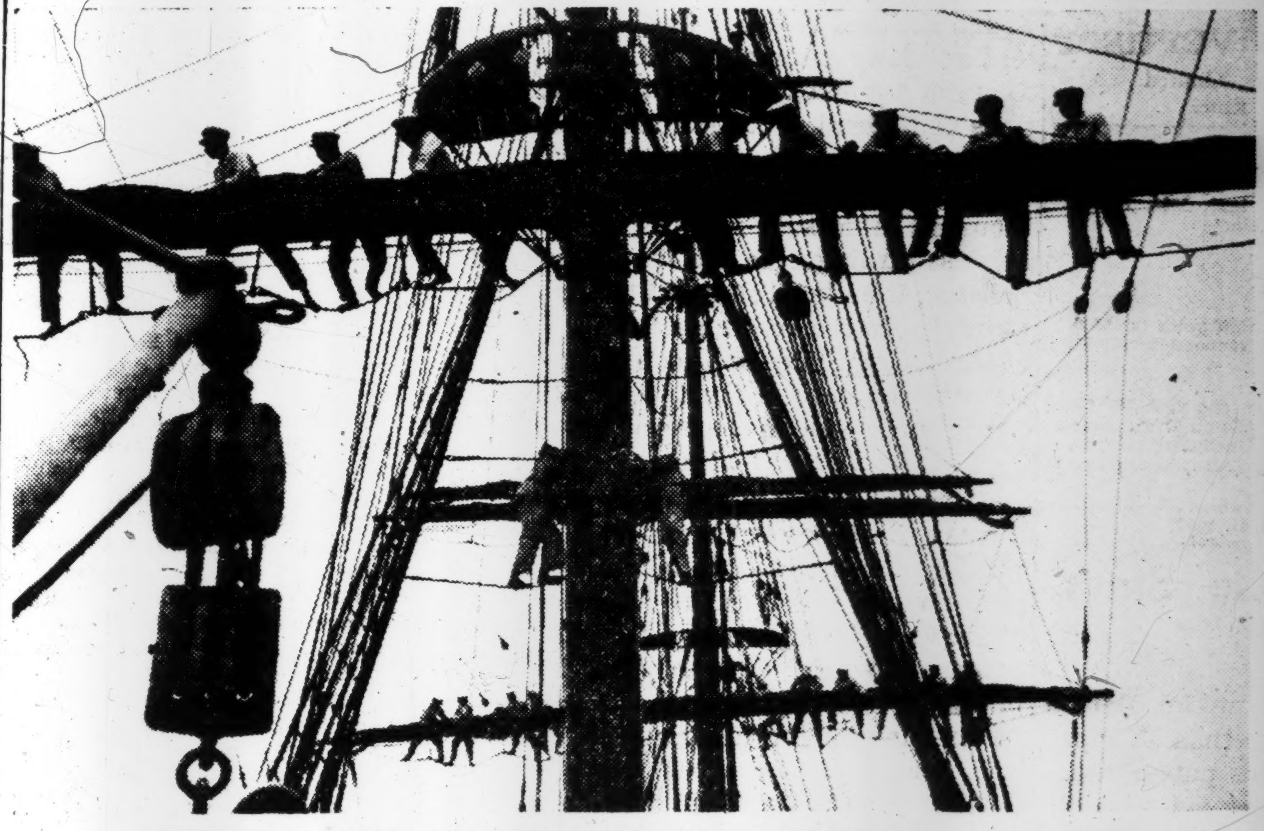
Cultural Diffusion In East Asia Aired

(Continued from Page 4)

of our scholars toward the Western countries and America. We, Japanese, must respect our mother tongue, if it is to be diffused all over the East Asia Sphere. I have often been astounded at the lack of love on the part of our people for their language. They do not seem to have ever tried to foster it.

Japanese culture to be diffused in the Greater East Asia Sphere must be a creative and dynamic one, instead of being a static product of Nature. It must also be magnanimous and all-embracing; in other words, it must be able to use the numerous heterogeneous cultures in the East Asia Sphere in such a way as to make them serviceable to a further development of the original culture of each of the different nations in the Sphere in consonance with the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" or Universal Brotherhood.

It is gratifying that a remarkable change is noticeable in the general attitude of the Chinese intellectuals toward our culture since the start of the Greater East Asia War; they used to consider it as a mere imitation of the Western culture, but now seem to realize that it is a genuine Japanese culture which has continuously been improved since prior to the Meiji Restoration. We should turn this situation to the best account. We have a proverb saying "Ohta Ko ni Oshierarete Asase wo Wataru" or "A man can cross a ford guided by the child on his back."



FUTURE CAPTAINS OF JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE

Press Comments

Sunday, August 30

KOKUMIN—Victory Over Enemy Should Be Our First Concern

MIYAKO—Actual Effects

NICHI NICHI—Administrative Simplification in Towns and Villages

Victory over Enemy Should Be our First Concern

KOKUMIN—The war we are fighting, unprecedented in scale, is of course the first concern of the nation. Everything in this country, both mental and physical, should be mobilized for the successful execution of the war.

That is, war requirements must come above all other needs, and all political diplomatic and economic activities should be revolved around the pivotal requirements of war. Then it is to be noted by all nations that the war requirements ought not to be interpreted as comprising only the needs of the day but all that is required for any prolongation of the War.

The United States as now admitted by all the world, was thrown into war by its misled President. The war meaning less to the people of the United States has served only to bring in repeated ignoble defeats. This same country, according to recent reports, is gradually awakening to the true aspects of the war. The American Government, though much criticized by its people for their misguided policies, is now attempting to arouse national enmity against Japan, by their partial disclosure of the abject defeats of their forces.

Under the circumstances, the United States, once the guardian of individual freedom of the world, is said to be fast becoming a dictator nation as it was under President Wilson. The country is now chiefly engaged in heightening its productivity of strategic goods. The result, though far less satisfactory than the American's would have us believe is still worth our attention.

The leaders of the United States are apparently taking very little heed of Japan's economic strength. So they have been misled to believe that their country can easily beat Japan by the sheer force of productivity expansion. They are a perfect stranger to what is going on in the industrial world in each of our occupied regions, due to the close cooperation between the Japanese administrators and the enlightened native industrialists.

It is all to our good, on the other hand, that this hostile America has been unaware of one fundamental fact that industrial promotion, however well backed by skill and advanced technology, will be of no formidable force unless it is backed by a fervent national patriotism.

Actual Effects

MIYAKO—The simplification in the management of administrative routine may be mentioned as one of the outstanding works of the present Cabinet. The fact that the same measure had been planned and had ended abortively when taken up by many previous Administrations may serve to show the nature of the successful work of the present Ministry.

No words are needed in this connection to explain that the new simplification method has been effected due, not to a small measure, to the requirements of the current War.

The first obvious thing as a result of the present measure, as far as the general public is concerned, will be the curtailed number of various petty Government officials who are in close touch with the populace in their disposal of the administrative affairs, positively not the reduced size of the high officials sitting at the top, away from the people. That is to say, consideration is needed on the part of the Government as to how the low-ranking officials, most closely associated with the people at large, will be affected after the execution of the simplification measure.

The present Cabinet, in view of these apprehensions, has often instructed officials so that these persons will act in a most creditable manner. Often detailed instructions have been issued by the Premier on how the administrative affairs should be managed under the war requirements. These precautionary steps are very satisfactory.

If all the officials, whether directly connected with the Government or belonging to the provincial branches of the Government, will behave admirably after the realization of the new measure, it will be all to the welfare of the people and also will increase the efficiency in the conduct of State affairs.

We earnestly hope that every official in this country, by faithfully following the guiding principles for the present administrative move, will carry on their entrusted affairs smoothly and effectively.

Administrative Simplification in Towns and Villages

NICHI NICHI—The Government, in order to extend its plan to simplify the disposal of administrative affairs in towns and villages all over the country, has just decided to have it realized soon along with the better treatment of the personnel of the provincial administrative organs and of the schools operated by these organs.

In view of the fact that the members of the town or village offices and the teachers of the schools under their management are the least paid people, the Government's intention to accord better treatment to them should be regarded as one of the most needed measures of the day, whatever the reasons or method applied.

What requires our attention here is the proposed move of curtailing the size of the personnel of these institutions, especially when, as it is now, the clerks of town and village offices are seen highly pressed with the business which is on the gradual increase because of the current war.

The average provincial office, it is alleged, now has five or six times as much administrative business to be disposed of as in the pre-war days, which is said to be one of the reasons for the recent inauguration of the district office in every district throughout the country. It must be remembered that all the persons now in the employ of these town and village offices are by no means very richly qualified to manage their affairs with despatch.

The projected raise of pay of the provincial administrative personnel and school teachers will undoubtedly rouse these persons to better activity and more initiative. Their better treatment, according to the Government program, is to be realized by paying more "family allowances" and by similar methods.

There will, however, be some other methods to facilitate them in their disposal of business. The introduction of more mechanical appliances such as small handy printing machines will help tremendously in lessening the pressure of work.

Then again, the Government, the originator of the present measure, ought to take it as its duty to guide the officials who will be affected by this government step in conducting their business in compliance with the new measure.

The Government is understood to have made some exceptions in the proposed curtailment of personnel with regard to some particular village or town offices and teachers of special qualifications. These exceptions are considered very wise.

Shanghai History Planned

CPS

SHANGHAI, August 28—The Shanghai Special Municipal Government is planning to establish a Chronological Institute to collect the necessary material for the compilation of a history of Shanghai city.

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7:00 Time; News; Music: "Piano Concerto No. 1" (Liszt) and "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" (Liszt).
8:00 Summer National School Hour: "Our Weekly News," by Announcer Kawana.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Shakuhachi, Koto and Orchestra.
2:30 Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.
4:30 Market reports.
5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, by Children Society.
6:30 Evening Talk; Music.
7:50 News from Germany.
8:00 Naniwabushi, "Solution" by Torazo Hirosawa; Farmers' Hour: Talk by Yoshiaki Kamei on "Joint Work in the Autumn."
9:00 News; Radio Drama: "The First Gun in Japan," by Jusaburo Bando and other Kabuki actors.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; Broadcast from Saigon, French Indo-China; Annamese Opera Music.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1942

A Nero Under the Stars and Stripes

Nothing seems to give Franklin Delano Roosevelt a keener joy in life than to gloat over the theatrical effects of his public utterances. All his political juggling and war efforts are primarily timed to thrill his radio audience at home. He is determined that the show must go on even while the candle of national finance is being recklessly burned at both ends, while democracy is being sold down the river of ruin, and while the Shadow of Death is fast gathering upon the ten thousand marines stranded in the Solomon Islands. The world has been told to expect a series of his performances to be given on August 31, September 3 and September 7. What he is going to say is generally anticipated. His show has long lost its novelty. The world is now utterly bored by the repertoire. The only interest it holds for the world is the manner in which his studied words "bawl out his strange despair".

The first occasion for him to gloat over the theatrical effect of his radio performance was on the eve of the reopening of the Federal Reserve Banks after the financial paralysis of March, 1933. Since then, there have been a few performances that fell into his own classification of "a flop"—notably the one on March 9, 1937, calling on the nation to support his proposal to revise the Supreme Court. Others were graded variously as "a peach" or "a wow". He became more and more self-indulgent in his grading of the performances as more and more flatterers flocked into his administrative camp, crowding out such critical elements as Raymond Moley, Hugh Johnson, and Joseph Kennedy.

The Roosevelt credo is clearly discernible in the series of those radio talks which he himself considers to have been successful. And each "success" marked a new step in the long sequence of national collusion whereby the United States has gradually let itself become trapped in the present maelstrom.

When, in 1938, the New Deal was seen assuming the definite character of a pampering national mechanism, Roosevelt went on the air in his broadcast of April 14 to render a sermon on dictatorship, justifying the obviously permanent dependence of the nation's idle on the handouts from the Federal Treasury, lauding the boondoggle public works, promising further prodigious financial aid to farmers, and acquiescing in the nation's profligate demand for a higher standard of living beyond all reason.

In his radio chat of June 24 of the same year, he undertook to elaborate on the thesis by proposing "new cures for social evils", placing the blame on the international situation while trying to whitewash his own sin of having contributed greatly to the world's unrest. Also in this broadcast, he proposed as "the new cure" the dollar-squandering gigantic rearmament program, which served to launch the nation on its path to the present war.

In the following two and a half years, America's descent into the maelstrom gathered momentum at every turn of events until on December 29, 1940, Roosevelt went on the air again, this time declaring the United States as "the Arsenal of Democracy", thereby serving notice to the world that the United States was openly at war with the Axis Powers. On March 15 of the following year, his radio chat announced that his people could no longer pursue their "business as usual", thus sounding the deathknell to his once vaunted "American Way of Life". His radio declaration of the "Unlimited Emergency" quickly followed in his talk of May 27, 1941, seven months prior to the actual outbreak of the armed conflict in the Pacific.

Taken all in all, the process bears a striking resemblance to that of the fall of the Roman Empire—a large idle population subsisting on political handouts, spectacular public works proceeding in a rapid pace, public funds shamelessly squandered beyond all hope of reimbursement, and, all the while, the chief of the state indulging in self-glorification.

Now it has come to pass that Roosevelt is forced to answer for all the misguidance that his radio performances have given to the course of America's national policy. Even within his own country, rumblings of discontent are daily gaining its volume, threatening to attain a crescendo in the forthcoming elections of November 3. Abroad, every hurried thrust has been repulsed with increasing severity. Now Roosevelt has reduced the ten thousand American marines to a status of helpless gladiators in the far-off arena of the Solomon Islands. The world expects their annihilation in the very near future. The people of the United States will soon realize what the Nero in the garb of the Stars and Stripes is doing to provide momentary inspiration for his theatrical performance.

Every desperado has his hour of glory. Who can say that Roosevelt's forthcoming series of radio speeches are not to be the last act of his performance designed to influence the fall elections? How to word the speeches and when to give them are the "hurried question of despair" for him. He has already announced the time of the performance. The world will readily measure his depth of despair when his heavily coached speeches come rolling off his glib and shameless tongue.

No Imitation of European Models

All that is vital and representative in our contemporary art and literature is the revivified expression of the national school, not imitation of European models. The brilliant creations of our leading novelists, Koda-Rohan and the late Ozaki-Koyo, are based on a revival of the style of the seventeenth century. The name of the lamented Danjuro, one of the greatest actors that the world has ever seen, is inseparably connected with our historical drama. The well-known ceramists, Takemoto-Hayata, Makuzu-Kozan, and Seifu-Yohei, may be considered as wonderful as the old Chinese masters whose secrets they have discovered. Natsuo, Zeshin, Hogai, and Gaho illustriously prove that the spirit of our ancient art still lives. We do not mean to say that the study of European art and literature is in any way injurious or even undesirable, but that so far its results can in no way compare with the achievements of the native school. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Fidelity to Our Ideals

Japanese art has done wonders in remaining true to itself in spite of the odds it has had to face. We trust and hope that the tenacious vitality which it has evinced, in spite of the overwhelming occidentalism of the last four decades, will keep Japanese art intact in the future. Every accession to our national self-confidence is a strong incentive to the preservation of national ideals. A great reaction toward native customs and art has been manifested since our victory over China 10 years ago. We hope that our success over a stronger adversary than China will give us a still deeper self-confidence. We shall be ready more than ever to learn and assimilate what the West has to offer, but we must remember that our claim to respect lies in remaining faithful to our own ideals. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Next 90 Days Important

"Frankness compels us to state that our side has lost the war until now, and the next 90 days will be the most important in the history of the world," Governor Herbert R. O'Conor declared.

"Upon what Germany accomplishes during these three months may depend greatly the final result of the war, while what the United States will be able to do during these 90 days may well determine the importance of the result achieved by Germany," the Governor added. "If Germany achieves her objectives this autumn, the United States will have to face a very serious situation. But there must and will be a second front." (The Far Eastern Review, August Number)

Motor Force of Our Country

An unconscious and irresistible power, Bushido has been moving the nation and individuals. It was an honest confession of the race when Yoshida Shoin, one of the most brilliant pioneers of Modern Japan, wrote on the eve of his execution the following stanza:

"Full well I knew this course must end in death;
It was Yamato spirit urged me on
To dare what'er betide."

Unformulated, Bushido was and still is the animating spirit, the motor force of our country. (Extract from "Bushido, The Soul of Japan" by Inazo Nitobe)

Ideal of Japanese Art

Japanese art ever since the days of the Ashikaga masters, though subjected to slight degeneration in the Toyotomi and Tokugawa periods, has held steadily to the Oriental Romanistic ideal—that is to say, the expression of the Spirit as the highest form of art. This spirituality, with us, was not the ascetic purism of the early Christian fathers, nor yet the allegorical idealization of the psuedo-renaissance. It was neither a mannerism, nor a self-restraint. Spirituality was conceived as the essence or life of a thing, the characterization of the soul of things, a burning fire within. (From "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

August 31, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

German General Headquarters announced that Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini met together for a secret session on the eastern front for a period of four days, August 25 to August 29. All military and political questions concerning the development and duration of the war were discussed and every question was examined in that spirit of close comradeship and unity of destiny which marks the relationship of the two Axis Powers. The German Command stated that the new European order which will emanate from the victory will remove as extensively as possible the causes which gave rise to European wars in the past,

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BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN TIBET DURING PAST YEARS DISCUSSED

Killing of One Briton in Yunnan Was Pretext for England's Intervention in Country

By DR. SHUMEI OKAWA
(From Fukko Asia no Sho-Mondai)

To Britain, India is the most important dominion not only because she is rich in natural resources and has an immense population but because she is a profitable country for British investment. To ambitious British young men, she is a rich field of activity to work out their destinies in their civil and military careers. She is a vast British commercial center, the junction of British sea routes connecting the British dominions and the point of vantage for stationing the British army. What is more, India is eminently important to Britain as a naval base.

Since the first half of the nineteenth century up to the first World War, the fundamental British foreign policy was how to preserve India from foreign menaces. The first and foremost British concern was how Britain might obtain the control of land or sea route, or both, to India and how it might directly defend the country. For this purpose, Britain adopted a policy which made for the maintenance of independence or non-cession of various countries contiguous to India such as Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. Britain even sought to bring those neighboring countries of India under her influence, if possible, in an effort to eliminate the possibility of menace to India.

But since the time of Peter the Great, Czarist Russia had been making audacious efforts to encroach upon India and to acquire an ice-free port. She made repeated attempts to find her way into the Mediterranean Sea through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, but her course of advance had been invariably thwarted by the European Powers, particularly Britain. It goes without saying that Britain took this step to insure the security of her sea route to India.

Loses Ice-Free Ports

Under the circumstances, Russia turned to the Pacific Ocean and reached Vladiyostok and Manchuria. From there, she finally found her way to Dairen and Port Arthur, both ice-free ports, by way of Harbin. What was more, Russia was determined to bring Chosen under her influence, the step which was bound to jeopardize Japan's position. Russia's ambition in Chosen finally precipitated the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. As a result of the defeat at the hands of Japan, the northern colossus lost the ice-free ports she once acquired and was driven out of the Chosen peninsular.

Russia, however, could not afford to abandon her supreme national policy which governed her nationals destiny. Some day when an opportunity presented itself, therefore, she would try to come back to the ice-free ports which were once her own or else find her way to the Indian Ocean by way of Persian Sea or descend upon India by way of Afghanistan and Tibet.

The latter two courses are intimately related with each other and known in international politics as the central Asia problem. The center of gravity of this problem has always been India. All the problems relating to Iran, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Sinkiang and Tibet have revolved around India as their pivotal point.

Until the end of the nineteenth century, Russia had always been Britain's arch enemy, consistently attempting to threaten the security of India. With the advent of the present century, Britain found Germany's eastward advance increasingly menacing to the security of India. This international situation constituted the fundamental cause of the first World War.

Lodges Protest

Let us see what has been the relation between Britain and Tibet. Since the time of Hasting, Britain always wished to establish a commercial relation with Tibet, but she could not accomplish her aim because of the anti-foreign sentiment of the Tibetan people. In 1875, when a British subject was killed by a Chinese in Yunnan, the British Government lodged a strong protest with the Chinese Government and finally obtained as a part of indemnity the right of entering Tibet for commercial purpose. On the basis of this agreement, the Indian government organized a mission in 1884 to send it to Tibet, but the Chinese Government, which did not wish the British influence to penetrate into that province, obstructed it on the pretext that she could not insure the life and property of the members of the mission because of the strong anti-foreign sentiment in the province.

It was about that time that Britain annexed upper Burma, causing a considerable dispute between the British and the Chinese Governments. This was due to the fact that in the early part of the Ming dynasty of China, the king of Burma, who was a vassal of the Chinese emperor, was formally appointed to the position of the king of Burma in 1790. It was for this reason that China insisted that Burma was under the Chinese suzerainty. As the result of negotiations, however, the Chinese Government eventually recognized the British right over Burma. On this occasion, the British government complied with the Chinese demand to suspend the sending of the British trade mission to Tibet.

The Tibetans, who interpreted the situation as a sign that the British could not after all accomplish anything, attempted in 1887 to construct a fortress at a point near Darjiling, India. In March of the following year, the Indian Government dispatched an expeditionary army to the point and beat back the Tibetan army beyond the Indian national boundary. This caused a boundary dispute between the British and the Chinese Governments, but the latter ultimately had to recognize the district, in which the Tibetan army attempted to construct the fortress, as a British protectorate. In 1893, the Chinese Government in compliance with the British demand signed the Tibetan-Indian treaty, opening Yatung for trade with Britain, and permitting her to establish a consulate there. But the incident stimulated the anti-British sentiment of the Tibetan populace all the more, with the result that Britain after all could gain nothing out of this treaty.

Bone of Contention

Russia, which was interested in Mongolia and Sinkiang, was convinced that the best way to win over these countries professing Lamaism was to become friendly with the Dalai Lama of Tibet. This would also facilitate the Russian advance upon India. From such a consideration, the Czarist Government made all possible efforts to cultivate goodwill with the Dalai Lama until the latter was persuaded to send his personal representative to call on the Czar with his personal letter and gifts to the Russian ruler.

Alarmed by this move on the part of the Dalai Lama, the British Government tried to come to an understanding with the Chinese Government regarding Tibet and promoted a conference of the British, Chinese and Tibetan representatives. Colonel Francis Younghusband, British delegate, arrived at the Tibet-Indian national boundary in July, 1903, with 200 soldiers and waited for the arrival of the Chinese and Tibetan delegates until the year end came, but the latter failed to come.

The Russo-Japanese relation had then been growing increasingly acute and the former was unable to pay much attention to Tibet. The situation afforded Britain to play a strong hand toward Tibet and China. Colonel Younghusband received an army of 2,000 strong as reenforcement and penetrated into Tibet, arriving at Gyangtse in the middle of April, 1904. In order to block his advance, the Tibetan army attacked him three times, but it was invariably beaten back.

In June, the same year, the Colonel sent a letter to the Dalai Lama, stating that he would march to Lhasa with his army in the event he received no answer to his letter before June 25. When the letter he addressed to the Lama was sent back to him unopened, he resorted to the drastic step, marching to the Tibetan capital with his force, which was reenforced by another 1,000 British soldiers, arriving at his destination on August 3. The Tibetans killed by the British force on that occasion totaled 1,500, while the British soldiers who met the same fate in the conflict were no more than 37 in number.

Coercion Used

As a result of this military incursion, Britain forced the Tibetan government to open Gyangtse, Gartok and Yatung for foreign trade with Britain, to withdraw the Tibetan forces from various points between Gyangtse and Gartok to insure security of the communication route between the two trade posts, not to cede any part of Tibetan territory or grant concession of any kind to any foreign country under any circumstances without British acknowledgment, not to allow any foreigners to enter the country.

The treaty apparently violated the Chinese suzerainty over Tibet and the Chinese Government vigorously protested against it. As the result, an Anglo-Chinese conference was held at Calcutta in January, 1905. The conference, however, failed because of the unyielding attitude of the British delegates. It was reopened at Peking consequent on a political change in Britain and as a result the Anglo-Tibetan treaty was finally signed in April, 1906, including the additional terms that Britain will neither occupy any part of Tibetan territory nor interfere in the political affairs of that country, and that Britain may construct a telegraph wire connecting Gyangtse, Gartok and Yatung with India.

On the other hand, Britain, taking advantage of Russia's defeat in the war with Japan, succeeded in concluding a treaty with Russia, stipulating the following points: Russia and Britain respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of that country, the two nations refrain from maintaining their representatives at Lhasa, the two nations respect the Chinese suzerainty over Tibet and refrain from undertaking a direct negotiation with Tibet in disregard of the Chinese Government. This treaty put an end to the contention between the two nations over Tibet for the time being.

Significance of Problem

When Colonel Younghusband invaded Tibet, the Dalai Lama sought to Mongolia and returned to Lhasa by way of Peking thoroughly imbued with an anti-Chinese sentiment. When the Chinese Government learned that he was contemplating to make Tibet an independent state, it dispatched an army to Lhasa. The Dalai Lama sought refuge, this time in Darjiling, India. It was about that time that the first revolution broke out in China and Outer Mongolia, which had been dissatisfied with being a part of China, declared independence, taking advantage of the situation. Tibet also started an independence movement, repeatedly defeating the Chinese expeditionary forces. When the Dalai Lama sought refuge in Darjiling, he was received by the Indian government with an enthusiastic reception. With the British military aid, he returned to Lhasa and formally issued a declaration of independence.

The Chinese Republican Government refused to recognize the Dalai Lama's declaration of independence, insisting that Tibet was one of its provinces. Under the circumstance, the British Government took a counter-step, demanding the Chinese Government to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Tibet and administration of Tibet by Chinese officials as one of the Chinese provinces, and also not to garrison a Chinese army in Tibet. In addition to this, the British Government informed the Chinese authorities of its intention to refuse to recognize the new Republic of China in the event the Chinese Government refused to accept these terms.

In December the same year, the Chinese Government positively refused to recognize the British overture. In the meantime, Britain and Russia arrived at an understanding that the latter might have a free hand in Outer Mongolia and Britain in Tibet. Alarmed by this turn of affairs, the Chinese Government initiated a conference of the representatives of Tibetans, the Chinese and British Governments. The conference was held in India, but it failed in July, 1914, due to a wide discrepancy of opinion between the British and Chinese delegates. In 1919, Britain made an overture to China for a settlement of the Tibetan problem, proposing to make the province an autonomous state by establishing a boundary line by appropriating a vast area of Chinese territories to Tibet. The negotiations also failed because the Chinese authorities positively refused to accept the British proposal.

Chinese Reluctant

The Chinese authorities were reluctant to solve the Tibetan problem because chances were that Britain would seek to separate Tibet from China and make her the British base of operation for the extension of her influence eastward into China. In China, the British influence has already been deeply entrenched along the basin of the River Yangtze. When these two British courses of advance meet, China will be torn asunder into the northern and southern regions. This condition of affair will be the beginning of the undoing of China. The intelligent class of Chinese realize the seriousness of the situation and stimulated the anti-British sentiment and cultivated friendly relation with the United States. Britain since that time repeatedly sought for an amicable settlement of the Tibetan problem, but the Chinese Government has consistently avoided it on one pretext or another to this day.

Before the first World War, the British attitude toward the problem of Central Asia was essentially negative, her anxiety having been confined to eradicating menaces to the security of India. Britain was regarded as a nation, which attained the saturation point and was contented with what she already had. When the War was brought to an end, it became apparent that Britain, which appeared to have attained the pinnacle of national glory, laid out her national destiny on a disastrous miscalculation. In the first place, a revolutionized Russia proved to have become a greater menace to India than Czarist Russia. In the second place, various races under the British yoke began to agitate, insisting directly or indirectly for their emancipation. Under the circumstances, Britain has become more unstable than she was before the World War. What is more, India, Britain's most resourceful dominion, has been carrying on the anti-British movement on a grand scale, making supreme efforts to emancipate herself from her task master.

When we think of it all, we cannot help feeling the imminent fall of the great British Colonial Empire. Britain attained the height of national glory with the advent of the first World War and is now on its steep downhill trend. Under this condition, the central Asiatic problem has assumed a distinctly new significance. Up to the first World War, how to divide Asia was a problem of absorbing interest among the European nations, but today it at once implies an effort to revive Asia. If all the signs of the time are not misleading, the Tibetan problem, which has been left unsettled for many decades, will be studied in the true light and will be treated with due respect with a view to finding a real solution for it.

PLAN FOR CULTURAL DIFFUSION IN GREATER EAST ASIA AIRED

Writer Sees No Reason for Simplifying Language in Order to Popularize It Among Asiatics

By YOSHIO HIROHAMA
(From the Chuo Koron)

It has become essential for Japanese culture to be "kotsu" or diffused throughout the East Asia Zone. The word "kotsu" was originally a Buddhist term meaning "acceptance based upon faith." The oft-used word "bunka kosaku" does not come in here, as "kosaku" is sometimes used in the sense of maneuvering. Nor is the word "shinshutsu" or advance adoptable in place of "kotsu," for it sounds more or less aggressive. English has no exact equivalent to "kotsu;" it has a religious element. I have used here the English word "diffusion" to facilitate matters. It is essential that the Japanese themselves should recognize an authority possessed by Japanese culture and place full confidence in it.

Human beings always entertain a variety of ideals. They try to materialize them in their actual life. They control and utilize Nature while taking a submissive or harmonious attitude toward it. Culture may be analyzed into culture as property and as action. In Japan, undue importance has been placed on the former. This seems to have something to do with the circumstances in which cultural ideas have grown up in our country. At first, culture was confronted against chauvinism. Culture thus used was exclusively as a cultural property.

Pure Culture

However, our nationals neglected theoretical culture and made much of practical culture, regarding artistic culture alone as culture, pure and genuine. Consequently, a split has been caused between our intellectual class and the masses, with the result that culture has come to be confused with decadence. It is by the German conception of culture that the anti-chauvinistic view of culture has been eliminated. Our nation has been impressed by the wonderful courage and gallantry of the German forces in the first World War, and ascribed them to the spiritual culture of the German race, which is in sharp contact with material culture.

Owing to the rampancy of Marxism later, culture has come to be understood as cultural action along with practical culture or culture as property, but there has been a general tendency to consider human beings erroneously as subject of cultural action, i.e. creator of culture, while, culture is, in reality, a creation of individual races. It is quite a mistake to deny that individual races have been the creator of culture on the ground that cultural property is open to all. Culture must be considered in its broad sense—it embodies politics, economics, education, religion, thought, morality, popular customs, law, etc. The action of France in letting the German forces effect a bloodless entrance into Paris under the pretext of protecting her culture—various products of her culture—should have been strongly denounced.

To be sure, an old art-object of high intrinsic value cannot be reproduced at present at whatever cost, but this cannot be used as a reason for protecting it at the cost of national honor. The Zen Sect of Buddhism says:

"It is all right for one to burn a Buddha-image installed in a temple in order to warm oneself in a cold winter night."

This attitude is by no means wrong from the standpoint of culture as action. We should not consider war only as a destroyer of culture; it sometimes stimulates culture. In fact, the War of Greater East Asia has a double mission of destroying the old order and of constructing a new one.

Fix Pronunciation

One of the important probelms to be solved by Japanese culture is the determination of the pronunciation of the appellation of our country which is pronounced Nippon by some and Nihon by others. If it has been officially settled that our country should be called Nippon, why don't they see to it that it is so-called invariably by our nationals? The situation means a discredit on the part of our culture, I believe.

Some time ago I contributed to this magazine an article entitled "Japanese Culture, Dynamic, Non-Dynamic," in which I referred to the high assimilating power of our culture, and criticized the attitude of some Confucianists in our country under the Tokugawa Shogunate who were inclined to deny the originality of the Japanese culture, pointing out the vivid traces of our culture. Our history contains many instances in which our culture took into its system an enormous amount of heterogeneous cultural property without in the least weakening its peculiar character.

Never Absorbed It

Certainly our culture has been influenced by Chinese culture during the past two thousand years, but our ancestors never absorbed it as it was, but carefully analyzed it and took in only its worthy elements. Christianity made its way into our country four hundred years ago for the first time, and secured a foothold at one time, but only succeeded in converting a limited number of our nationals (the total number of the Christians in the 9th year of the Meiji Era was only 310,000).

I stated in the same article that those of our nationals who make a great fuss about the influx of the western culture as though our culture were in danger of being ruined by it must be accused of having forgotten the pride of our nation in the creativeness of the Japanese culture. The following data will illustrate the strong vitality and self-respect of our culture, which remains unaffected in the face of the considerable inroad of foreign culture:—

Koreans Arrive

"During the reign of the Emperor Ojin (270—312 A.D.), a scholar of profound learning called Wani in Pakche, one of the three powerful kingdoms into which the present Chosen was then divided, came to Japan at the invitation of the Emperor. He presented the Emperor with ten volumes of the 'Rongo' or the Analects of Confucius and one volume of the Senjimon, a book mentioning and explaining the one thousand Chinese characters then in common use in China. Prince Wakairatsuko, one of the Emperor's sons, received lessons from him in the Chinese classics and became learned himself eventually. It happened later that the phrasing 'The King of Korea, (another of the three kingdoms above referred to) herewith enlighten Japan' was found in a letter addressed to the Emperor Ojin, with the result that the Emperor got enraged, tore up the letter and at once sent back the envoy who brought the letter, Ajiki, an envoy from Pakche, brought over with him a number of weaving-girls, while Wani brought some black-smiths and weaving-operatives. Some time later Kyugetsu, a Pakche noble, came over leading the populations of 187 prefectures of his country and became naturalized, and they were accorded the family name of 'Hata.' Later a noble in China under the Han Dynasty came over with the populations of 17 prefectures and became naturalized. They were given the family name of 'Han.' These aliens were completely assimilated and absorbed, while the artisans among them were so effectively utilized that our manufacturing industry achieved a remarkable development through them."

Our nation took in readily the Western ideas which had been introduced into the country along with Christianity and strengthened its national potentiality so much so that within 70 years after the Meiji Restoration it grew strong enough to stand against America and Britain. It may be emphasized that Japanese culture is not an imitative one, but a highly creative one.

One thing we must refrain from in diffusing Japanese culture in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is truckle to Western culture. It is a generally recognized fact that our language is the most difficult of all the languages in the world, but I will absolutely oppose the idea that we must alter it so as to make it easy for the various nations in the East Asia Sphere to learn, nor will I endorse the plan of simplifying or rather vulgarizing it with the object of making it a common medium of expression in East Asia. We must propagate a pure Japanese language and make all foreigners take so keen a fancy to it that they will be seized with an irresistible desire of mastering it, no matter how difficult they may find it.

No Need for Translation

With reference to the question of translation of Japanese literary works and classics for the benefit of foreigners, it may be said that there is no need of translating them; we had better make them learn our language well enough to understand its characteristics and the nuance of the words. There is a general tendency among our scholars to undervalue or rather detest English translations of works of our literature by our nationals, while they tolerate, or in some cases, overvalue the same by foreigners whatever their quality may be. This tendency reflects a sycophancy on the part

(Continued on Page 3)